

FOUR NEW ANTI-COOK
AFFIDAVITS BACK UP
BARRILL STATEMENT

Three of the Mt. McKinley Party and a Leavenworth Physician Swear Explorer Didn't Surmount Peak.

SPEAK FOR JUSTICE

Give Testimony Detailing the Trip and All Declare Guide Told Them the Summit Had Not Been Reached.

PROF. CHARLES E. FAY of Tufts College today declared, in denying a story that he had found Dr. Cook's records at the summit of Mt. McKinley last summer, that he had never been within a thousand miles of the mountain.

Dr. Cook announces that he has taken the first step to send an expedition to Mt. McKinley to recover the records he says he left at the summit in 1906.

Dr. Cook will leave New York Sunday night for a second lecture tour of the West. He is considering bringing action against Edward N. Barrill, whose affidavit declares he falsified Mt. McKinley records at the orders of Dr. Cook.

Dr. Cook issues statement declaring the affidavit made by Guide Barrill to be false in every particular.

Copenhagen is impatient at the delay in receiving Dr. Cook's north pole data and records.

Commander Peary today agreed to submit his data to National Geographic Society by next Wednesday.

NEW YORK—Four more affidavits are published today by the New York Globe in connection with the investigation of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's expedition to Mt. McKinley.

Three of them are by members of the Cook party—Fred Printz, a guide; Walter P. Miller, photographer, and Samuel Beecher.

Their testimony relates in detail the movements of the party, explaining that Dr. Cook and Barrill were alone together the period in which Dr. Cook claims to have reached the summit of Mt. McKinley.

All three say that Barrill assumed them later that Dr. Cook's story was false.

The fourth affidavit was that of Dr. John E. Shore, a physician of Leavenworth, Wash., who tells of a conversation with Oscar F. Blankenship of the United States forestry service, in which Blankenship said that Dr. Cook's claims to have climbed Mt. McKinley were false, inasmuch as the feat was impossible in the short time which Dr. Cook and Barrill were absent.

Blankenship was located near Mt. McKinley at the time Dr. Cook's expedition was there.

Printz' Affidavit.

The affidavit of Fred Printz, the guide, is dated Oct. 4. It says that at the time of Dr. Cook's alleged ascent of the peak, he and several others had been sent on a side trip to hunt specimens for the Smithsonian Institution. The affidavit continues:

"Then the doctor picked up Dokken for a cook, and taking Barrill, left in the launch for Shushitna station. From there, he said, they were going up Shushitna, up the Chukina, and up to the Tokosina to the head of navigation, to explore the country for the route to Mt. McKinley."

Miller and I returned to Shushitna station Sept. 11, where the doctor joined us with Barrill on Sept. 22, saying that he made the summit of Mt. McKinley.

From there we left for home. On leaving the doctor at Seward he promised that part of my pay for the summer would be in Seattle for me, but on arriving there, and not finding it, borrowed money to get home on, and have written the doctor several times since for the amount due. Have received \$100, leaving a balance of \$825 due me at this date.

In about one month after Barrill and I returned home from our trip with Dr. Cook in 1906, Barrill laughed and told me that he and Cook never got to the top of Mt. McKinley.

Miller Affidavit.

Walter P. Miller, the photographer, in his affidavit, says that he was with Printz on the side trip during the time in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the summit of the mountain. His testimony continues:

Dr. Cook and Barrill took the launch and went down the Yentna, announcing their intention of ascending the Shushitna, the Schuletna, and exploring the Talsheina glacier for a possible route for future attempt to ascend to the summit of Mt. McKinley. Printz and I returned to the Shushitna station. On Sept. 22 we met Dr. Cook and Barrill at the station and thence we all came together to Seward.

I was called east by Henry Disston of Philadelphia, the backer of the expedition, to whom I related all the circumstances of the trip.

So far as I am advised, Barrill is the only man who has personal knowledge as to whether or not Dr. Cook ascended to the summit of Mt. McKinley.

In May, 1908, I met Edward N. Barrill at Missoula, Mont. He then informed me for the first time that he and Dr. Cook had never reached the summit of

Mount McKinley.

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MONITORIALS

BY
Nixon Waterman

THE COST OF WAR.

"No more of 'mimic war'!" they say, With harsh, severe maneuvers; The "make-believe" men-racking fray. Now meets its disapprovers.

Not that it won't teach men to "mess," To pitch a camp, or "hike it" The same as real war; ah, yes! Fact is, it's too much like it!

Since even "mimic" war we learn, Is proving too exhausting, And fails to bring a fair return For all that it is costing.

How long until, with vision clear, We'll see, oh, men and brothers, If "mimic" wars are all too dear, How costly are the others!

NORTHERN LIGHT.

Inquiring son—Pa, did Commander Peary and Dr. Cook use hammers in nailing the flag to the north pole?

Wise parent—No, I think it is more probable that they did it with the polar ax(e)s.

The British ships which took part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration have sailed away leaving 200 deserters in New York. This proves that the attractions of that city are stronger even than the adhesives with which a tar should stick to his post of duty.

From President Taft's standpoint, golf is capable of supplying the missing link in many a man's happiness.

THE CHIEF NEED.

Now as the harder games approach Each 'leven will confess That all it needs is some good "coach" To carry it to success.

Hail "Miss Columbia"! An aeroplane of that name and the first of "Uncle Sam's" craft to sail the air is now making flights over the government's aviation reservation near Washington.

With "Miss Columbia" soaring about at will, the time has arrived when it would seem that the great American eagle, as an emblem of this country, is almost superfluous.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

But to what great wars would it have grown, This pole "spat" so irrational, If instead of being all our own It had been international?

Perhaps a goodly proportion of those recently imported American farmers who are getting rich so rapidly by growing wheat in Canada will for a number of years at least come south winters to spend their money.

ONE FIXED FACT.

Though Eskimos are glad to trade A silver fox's skin For just a penny's worth of braid A parlor match or pin,

Those natives of the ice-capped earth, Whom other traders fleece, Must know their musk-oxen are worth At least one scent apiece.

Perhaps Germany's preference for 12-inch guns for her battleships arises from the conclusion that guns of just 12 inches are best for a war "foot"-ing.

IN THE BUSINESS.

"Why would jewelers make the best jailors?" you'll find Is one of those "you must explain" jokes;

But the answer is easy: "Because they're the kind Who are eager to watch and chain folks."

No doubt a large majority of the American people believe that both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary found the north pole. The only thing that remains to be officially settled is whether they both found it relatively in the same place.

The war department's decision that it will hold no more mimic campaigns indicates there was something out of joint with the August joint maneuvers.

HE IS LAST THERE.

Macy—Bluffer says he's a very poor sportsman and in whatever game he plays he is always first to get into a hole.

Tracy—Bluffer is too modest. It's not that way when he plays golf.

So far as age is concerned the 11-year-old Harvard student will still be very much of a junior when he becomes a senior.

The manner in which the new British budget proposes to tax the wealthy people of that nation, calls forth a protest from the Conservatives, who maintain that the Liberals are altogether too liberal with other people's property.

SLIM SPORT.

No wonder fishing seems to whet Men's appetite when they, As often is the case, don't get A single "bite" all day.

Captain Amundsen's proposition to reach the north pole behind a team of bears indicates that there is still more Arctic fun a-bruin'.

CHEVROLET MAKES
NEW AUTO RECORD
AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Forced to Withdraw From Race When Machine Struck a Tree in Making One of the Turns.

TWO LOZIER'S LEAD

Score at Seventeenth Hour.

No.	Driver	Miles
No. 2	Lozier, Patchette	833
No. 4	Lozier, Seymour	833
No. 5	Bulck, Hughes	829
No. 6	Bulck, Hughes	828
No. 7	Bulck, Hughes	764
No. 11	Matheson, Basile	630
No. 10	Marion, Strong	629

Former record was 856, made by Robertson in Simplex.

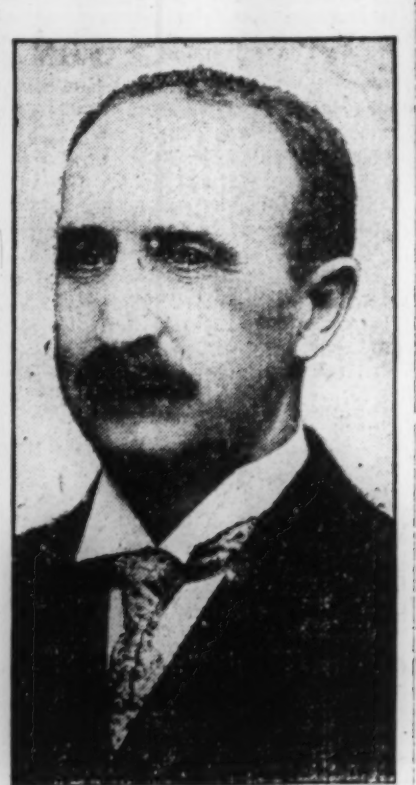
NEW YORK—Although several miles behind the record, the automobile drivers are showing some fast work in the 24-hour race at the Brighton beach course today.

A few minutes before noon the Buick car driven by Arthur Chevrolet, jumped the track and landed in the field on the outside of the paddock turn. The car was badly wrecked and was forced to withdraw from the race.

The Lozier car, led at 12 o'clock and was but two miles behind the record, 810 miles. The Lozier car No. 4 met with a mishap shortly after the noon hour. The steering gear went amiss and the driver, Joe Seymour, had to ditch the machine in order to avoid a possible collision with the cars in the rear. It was repaired and reentered the contest an hour later.

After making several new records and leading the other cars, Louis Chevrolet, in a Buick, was forced to give up the lead on account of the breaking of one of his

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Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN
FOR HALF MILLION
SHOWS GOOD GAIN

C. S. WARD.
International secretary of association, who has conducted many similar campaigns in other cities.

It was announced at the daily meeting of the Y. M. C. A. building fund committee in the Stearns building at 1 p. m. today that \$24,070 has been subscribed since Friday's noon meeting. Of this sum \$20,000 is the gift of Jacob P. Bates, president of Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Company. The total amount of subscriptions obtained so far amount to \$110,310.

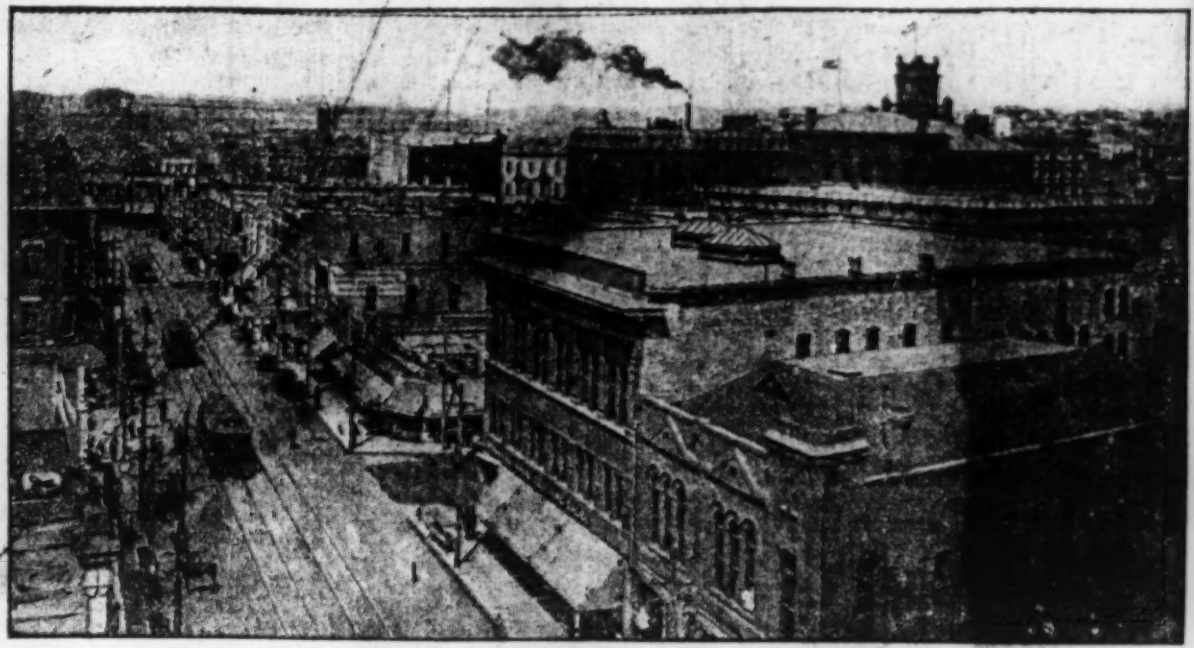
The following donations of \$1000 or more have been received since Friday: Jacob P. Bates \$20,000, friend \$5000, Shults & Son \$2500, Chase & Sanborn \$1500, friend \$1000.

Next Tuesday morning the force of men working to raise the \$500,000 for the building will be augmented by a new committee of 100 men, which is to be called the young men's committee. The work of this committee will be to gather the many small contributions.

Tomorrow 51 pastors of various churches of Boston will call the attention of their congregations to this movement in behalf of the new building and will request their cooperation in this civic movement.

Officers of the association are working hard on the project, and express themselves as enthusiastic over the work of the citizens' and business men's committees. This work is under the personal direction of C. S. Ward, who has had great success in conducting similar campaigns for Y. M. C. A. building funds in various parts of the country.

City Where President Taft Is Guest Today



SAN ANTONIO STREET, AN EL PASO BUSINESS DISTRICT.

The city of El Paso is in one of the most prosperous sections of the United States. The city itself is the financial center of a large district. The county is building 54 miles of macadamized roads to connect the farming districts with the city, to cost over \$300,000. El Paso lies in the Rio Grande valley, upon which the United States Government intends to expend \$8,200,000 for a dam of a capacity of 650,000,000 gallons. The city has just voted bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for public improvements; of this sum \$200,000 will be invested in extending the street paving, \$100,000 in street grading and drainage, and \$100,000 in new school buildings and sites.

Boston Publisher Gives Out
Today Statement Regarding
Million-Dollar Peace Plan

EDWIN GINN.

He purposes founding a school to promote international peace and amity.

Edwin Ginn, the well-known Boston publisher, who is reported to have provided \$1,000,000 in his will for the cause of universal peace, today said that "the best way to avert war is to prepare for peace."

Mr. Ginn gave out a statement this afternoon regarding his plans, which have excited much conjecture as well as praise throughout the United States.

Mr. Ginn in his statement says:

In the general scheme of an international school of peace, outlined in the Nation of Sept. 23, 1909, the work is to be undertaken from many points of view, educational through the press, the churches and the schools, and also from the economic, historical and political points of view.

"I am not yet ready to give out the details as to how this scheme is to be worked out, for I have not had time to develop them fully. In this I need the help of specialists in each of these great departments. These specialists I am trying to secure, and as soon as I have found them I shall be ready to give to the public the full scope of the work."

"We shall need the cooperation of all. It isn't one man's work, nor the work of a hundred. The work outlined can never be brought to a successful development unless all the people everywhere take hold of it earnestly."

"Heretofore in the work for peace there has been lacking something of continuity. We have held our conventions with their good speeches, but the enthusiasm thus aroused has been allowed to cool off, and the good accomplished one year has been very largely lost before another came around."

"The International School of Peace contemplates the hiring of trained persons to take up this work, permanently, for the remainder of their lives, after we are assured that sufficient funds are at our command to guarantee them living salaries; and the interest manifested by the press and by the people generally proves that the public is ready for the work."

MAIT HENSON TO LECTURE.

Mait Henson, the negro who accompanied Commander Peary on his Arctic expedition, is to give an illustrated talk on his experiences at the Boston theater, Sunday evening, Oct. 24.

DAVID WHITE FOR LEGISLATURE.

Ex-Alderman David White of Chelsea has filed nomination papers as an independent-Republican candidate for representative from the twenty-sixth district, composed of Wards 3 and 4, Chelsea.



A PRINCIPAL STREET IN CIUDAD JUAREZ, MEXICO. The city just across the river and international boundary from El Paso, Tex., was formerly known as El Paso del Norte (the pass from the north) and for a time was residence of President Juarez, then in eclipse.

FIRST CONCRETE PILES DOWN
IN SOMERVILLE FOR B. & M. SHOP

The real work of driving the huge concrete piles for the mammoth new engine, car and repair shops of the Boston & Maine railroad on the Somerville marshes began today.

This building, which will be worth about \$2,000,000, is the first of a number that will cost about \$1,500,000.

Late Friday afternoon the initial pile was sunk into the sub-aqueous ground in the presence of Chief Engineer J. P. Snow and other Boston & Maine engineers. This is the first time that concrete piles have been used in Boston & Maine construction work, and in the light of New Haven control and

methods, is an innovation fraught with keen interest to railroad men.

These piles are of extraordinary length, being 30 feet long and 12 and 14 inches square. They are reinforced with Clinton mesh.

According to the plans of the initial segment of the plant, the piles will be sunk in clusters of sufficient number to give ample support to the monstrous cranes that are to be employed in the building.

The piles, approximately 200 in number, are being sunk by means of a pile-driver and the flow of a heavy stream of water under high pressure.

HEARING AGAINST MERGER
IS NOW DUE FOR NEXT WEEK

The railroad commissioners, sitting together with the tax commissioner and bank commissioner, will give a hearing at the State House Monday at 10:30 a. m. on that part of the report of Atty.-Gen. Dana Malone, made by the Legislature last January, which dealt with the acquisition by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company of the securities of other transportation companies, contrary, it is claimed, to the laws of this Commonwealth. In his report at that time, the attorney-general said:

"The action of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in obtaining legislation in Connecticut which merges such corporation with and in the Consolidated Railway Company of Connecticut is, in my opinion, a clear violation of section 47 of part II. of the public policy as defined in that and in other sections of the statutes dealing with the supervision and control of railroads by the Commonwealth."

This merger or consolidation was accomplished during the pendency of proceedings brought by this Commonwealth, and without the consent of this Commonwealth. The corporation has also, without the authority of the Commonwealth, and in direct violation of said section 47, increased its capital stock from \$47,500,000 to \$121,878,000. It seems clear, therefore, that both the policy of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the results of that policy are contrary alike to the declared public policy of the Commonwealth and to the statutes thereof, and the charter and franchise of said corporation is, therefore, subject to forfeiture, and it only remains to determine what proceeding is most safe and most certain in the premises."

I have given most careful consideration to the question whether or not it was my duty to seek, by appropriate proceedings in the supreme judicial court, a forfeiture of the charter of said corporation. If the question were purely one of law, involving only the construction of the statute and the enforcement

of its terms, its determination would present no great difficulty; but in the present instance it is impossible to separate law and policy, or to consider the enforcement of the law without equally considering the situation which that enforcement may, and indeed must, cause.

The stock, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company have not been taken by savings banks, but by many investors throughout the Commonwealth and elsewhere; and it is needless to say that to such investors, whether savings banks, trustees or individuals, the forfeiture of the charter of such corporation would bring heavy financial loss and possible suffering, and would probably cause great inconvenience to the public generally."

SHIPS DYNAMITE; JUDGE FINES MAN

Michele Senia, who arrived in Boston from Bristol, N. B., Friday, en route to Naples, Italy, for which place he was planning to sail from New York on the steamer Alacia, was arraigned before Chief Justice Bolster of the Boston municipal court this noon on the charges of carrying concealed weapons and having in his possession a certain explosive compound, to wit, dynamite that was not legally marked "Explosive and dangerous." He was found guilty of both charges and fined \$25 in each case, which he refused to pay. At the expiration of his sentence he will be arrested by United States Deputy Marshal John H. Waters, it is said at police headquarters, on a federal charge of violation of the laws in bringing dynamite into the United States.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE AT CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. William H. Taft, wife of the President, arrived in Washington this morning on the Federal express from the north Massachusetts shore.

PRESIDENTS GREET
EACH OTHER ACROSS
NATIONAL BORDERS

Senor Diaz Meets Mr. Taft Today in El Paso Chamber of Commerce and Then Receives American in Mexico.

DISPLAY IS OMITTED

Escorts of Honor Conduct Heads of the Republics to Rooms Where They Renew Friendship of Nations.

EL PASO, Tex.—President Taft of the United States and President Diaz of Mexico met here today and exchanged greetings of good will and friendship with cannon roaring salutes and with soldiers everywhere.

The meeting took place behind closed doors, in the directors' rooms of the Chamber of Commerce building. The assistant secretaries to President Taft were to report the addresses of the executives.

After having received President Diaz on American soil, President Taft crossed the international border line and returned the call of President Diaz at the customs house in the quaint little city of Ciudad Juarez.

Again the two presidents were closed for a few minutes and President Diaz repaid the courtesies which had been extended to him while he was a guest of the American people. President Taft returned to the United States to review a military parade in this city this afternoon. Tonight, however, he will cross into Mexican territory for the second time to be the guest of President Diaz at Juarez.

Just after President Diaz crossed the international border he was asked by the correspondent of the Associated Press, who accompanied him in his special train from Mexico City, to state his impressions of Americans and the United States. He said:

"The high and well understood citizenship of this virile people, who have succeeded in interpreting the propositions of government promulgated by the immortal Washington and his illustrious compatriots, has made practical in their country the best of all governments—the government of the people, by the people. My impression is most pleasing."

The modern business houses of El Paso and the adobe buildings of old Juarez across the river were gay with the flags of the two nations, and crowds of Mexicans and Americans swarmed the streets, mingled, shook hands and repeated the expressions of friendship exchanged by their Presidents.

The business institutions of both cities are closed today and the people of the whole surrounding country are having a holiday in honor of the occasion.

President Diaz, dressed in a gorgeous uniform and surrounded by officers and cabinet members, was met at the American approach of the international bridge by Secretary Dickinson, Brigadier-General Meyer and Governor Campbell of Texas.

He rode to the meeting with President Taft over streets lined with soldiers, 3000 regular troops having been augmented by the national guard. Troops surrounded the Chamber of Commerce building while President Diaz was there and while the light luncheon with which the meeting began was being served. President Taft's party and the suite of President Diaz formally were introduced and exchanged courtesies in the main hall of the Chamber of Commerce, while the presidents were in the directors' room.

The underlying idea of the meeting was to make it a conspicuous act and informal celebration of the cordial relations existing between the two countries. President Taft was attired in a frock suit.

The journeying to and fro of the two

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

ANSWER IS GIVEN
ON MUSEUM TAX

Councilman Frank A. Goodwin has made a reply by letter to one from District Attorney Hill relating to the taxation of the old Art Museum, in which he expresses the hope that the district attorney will go into the matter personally when he is not so pressed with business.

Councilman Goodwin says in his letter: "If you yourself had examined the sworn returns of the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts to the assessors and the tax commissioner, you would never have said that 'the return of 1903 had annexed to it an annual report of the museum which sets forth in full the transactions with the Copley-square trust,' because there is no such record."

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR HYDE PARK

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The committee on evening schools has announced their opening in the high school building, Nov. 1. Courses in English, commerce and drawing will be offered.

DR. COOK WILL SEND EXPEDITION TO FIND M'KINLEY RECORDS

(Continued from Page One.)

Mt. McKinley. I then said to him, "Where were you?" when he remarked, "We were only on the first ridge, this side of the mountain." I asked him about his picture, shown opposite page 227 in Dr. Cook's book, when he replied, "That is my picture, but that is not the top of the mountain."

Beecher Affidavit.
The affidavit of Samuel Beecher, after describing the early experience of the party, tells of a trip which he and several other members of the expedition took from their base camp. He says:—
On July 23 we reached our nearest point to the mountain, the point being, as R. W. Porter said, 14 miles from the summit. On this trip we were mapping and taking observations of the country. At our last camp the elevation was in the neighborhood of 5000 feet, and from that point I could readily recognize all the pictures shown by Dr. Cook in his magazine article on his ascent of the mountain, with the exception of the pictures shown as being the summit and the one on page 830, which were such as might have been taken at elevations of 5000 or 6000 feet.

Pictures that I recognized could not have been taken at an elevation of above 7000 feet.
The point located by Edward Barrill, as being the point claimed as the top of Mt. McKinley from my position had an apparent elevation of 7000 feet.

From our camp I had a view of nearly the whole route as stated by Edward Barrill. I was present at all times when Mr. Barrill made his affidavit of even date herewith, and all the facts stated in his affidavit covering the period I was with him are correct.
From my point of view I recognized all the points mentioned by him, and from my knowledge of the conditions as existing there it would have been impossible for the climb of the mountain to have been made in the time as claimed by Dr. Cook.

The reason for my making this affidavit is not from any personal animosity or ill-will against Dr. Cook, but from a sense of justice to the public.

Shore Affidavit.
Dr. John F. Shore's testimony is as follows:

"During the summer of 1907 I was conversing with Oscar E. Blankenbach, who told me that while near Mt. McKinley he knew of Dr. Cook's alleged ascent of the mountain, but that from his very short absence from the launch it was impossible for him to have made the ascent and return in that time.

"Blankenbach is now a forestry service man at Stehekin, Wash. Since having this conversation I met S. P. Beecher and talked with him about the matter. He said to me: 'That is right, but he said they were not saying much about the feat, that the ascent had never been really made.'"

NEW YORK.—A story printed in the morning papers today from New Haven, Conn., stating that Prof. W. H. Carmalt of Yale was in receipt of a letter from Prof. Charles E. Fay of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., to the effect that Professor Fay last summer had ascended to the summit of Mt. McKinley and had found the records alleged to have been left there by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, was denied as absolutely false today by both Professors Carmalt and Fay.

Dr. Cook announces that he has taken steps to organize an expedition to ascend Mt. McKinley and procure the records which he says were left there on his former ascent.
He hopes thus to refute the charges that he did not attain the summit of the mountain as set forth in the affidavit of Edward N. Barrill, the guide who accompanied him.

He has requested Anthony Fiala, the Arctic explorer, to head the expedition, and has asked Prof. H. C. Parker of Columbia University to accompany Fiala.

In New York Friday night, after three hours' consultation with his attorney, he issued a statement intimating that Edward N. Barrill, the guide who accompanied him, perjured himself in his recent affidavit for a consideration offered by his detractors. The gist of it is as follows:

"Upon my return from Atlantic City today I conferred with a confidential agent whom I had sent to Montana to investigate stories which had reached me in Kansas City to the effect that strong inducements had been offered Edward N. Barrill, the guide who accompanied me to the summit of Mt. McKinley in the summer of 1906. This confidential agent returned from Montana this morning and for good reasons I do not care at the present time to make his name public."

"After thorough investigation there he reports to me that an offer of a considerable sum of money was made to Mr. Barrill, on the condition that he prepare and sign an affidavit which would be calculated to discredit my claim that I succeeded in scaling the Alaskan peak.
Dr. Cook will remain in New York until Sunday night, when he will start for the West on another lecture tour. In the meantime he will confer with counsel over the advisability of bringing action against Barrill, and he may issue an affidavit in reply to the guide."

Gen. Ashton, speaking of the manner in which the Barrill affidavit was obtained, said:
"I received word from Gen. Hubbard to ascertain the exact truth concerning Dr. Cook's climb of Mt. McKinley, and had

CALLS ON RADICALS OF EUROPE TO HOLD PROTEST MEETINGS

PARIS.—Socialist Deputy Jaures' paper, Humanite, issued an extra today appealing to all socialists, revolutionists and anarchists in Paris and its environs to gather tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock for an anti-military and anti-clerical meeting.

Similar meetings have been called in 100 other cities of France and no concealment is attempted of the government's belief that the day will bring forth disorder. In Paris every effort is being made to meet the situation. Troops will swarm through the city and the police force has been augmented by hundreds of deputies and special officers.

The guarding of the Spanish embassy continues unabated and tomorrow the block in which the embassy is situated will be closed to the public.
La Guerre Sociale, in an extra edition, urges the revolutionaries to assemble 100,000 strong in the vicinity of the Spanish embassy at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon to sing anarchistic songs and cry "Down with Spain." It urges them to leave their arms at home.

"Content yourselves with shouting your contempt of all things Spanish," the paper concludes.

HENDAYE, France.—The fall of the Spanish cabinet is predicted today by persons arriving here from Madrid, who say that the opening session of the Cortes Friday clearly shows that the Liberals will control the session.

The expected coalition of the heretofore warring Liberal factions has taken place and they now present an overwhelming majority, which is likely to block the government at every hand and force the cabinet's resignation.
The opening session of the Assembly, arrivals here say, was the stormiest seen in Spain in a score of years. Rioting accompanied the initial ceremonies. Liberals and Conservatives belabored each other. Many challenges to duels were hurled, though few duels will materialize.

In the event of the cabinet's overthrow General Weyler looms up as the most probable man for the premiership. He has identified himself with the Liberal faction and is taking an active part in their struggles.

Madrid newspapers contain no mention of the revolution of feeling that is sweeping over Europe as a result of Ferrer's execution. Every word printed in the newspapers of the capital must first pass the government censor.

PARIS.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Spain is believed imminent today as a result of the protest from Spain against the action of French municipal councils in ordering all flags on public buildings draped and half masted in memory of Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish revolutionist, who was executed in Barcelona Wednesday. In scores of French cities and towns the municipal authorities have shown sympathy with the anti-Spanish movement, and the Spanish government is complaining that the French government has encouraged it.

not the remotest idea what side I was on or would be on.

"I sent Miller to Barrill and other members of the expedition and had them brought to Tacoma. They were all carefully examined. Barrill spoke openly and squarely from the start.

"Barrill said that the doctor was a good fellow and that he (Barrill) had not given the Mt. McKinley matter a thought until the north pole question came up. The guide said to me: 'Then I talked it over with my wife after you sent for me, and we reached the conclusion that it was my duty to give the world the truth.'"

Danes Impatient to Get Dr. Cook's Polar Records

COPENHAGEN.—The affidavit of Edward N. Barrill denying that Dr. Frederick A. Cook reached the summit of Mt. McKinley and what is considered here as a vague reply to the affidavit by Dr. Cook, are believed to have weakened somewhat the American explorer's position that he ascended the mountain to its apex. Public opinion, however, still favors his claim that he reached the north pole.
Professor Torp, rector of the University of Copenhagen, said in an interview: "I cannot give the particulars regarding the Mt. McKinley story, but it is clear that Dr. Cook is being pursued by enemies. There is no reason for me to change my mind because the stories are printed. Nevertheless, we cannot understand why Dr. Cook cannot send us the observations he made at the north pole before two months."

Mr. Roosevelt Commends Commander Peary's Feat

NAIROBI.—Colonel Roosevelt has sent a cablegram to Commander Robert E. Peary at Portland, Me., saying:
"I deeply appreciate your cable and congratulate you from my heart. All Americans and indeed all civilized mankind are your debtors. You performed one of the greatest feats of the ages."
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The cablegram to Commander Robert E. Peary is in reply to a message sent by the explorer to Colonel Roosevelt on Oct. 9 in which he said "Your farewell was a royal mascot; the pole is ours."

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

BEVERLY.

Councilman Augustus L. Churchill will be a candidate for reelection to the common council from ward 4. Councilman Michael P. Kerby will seek a second term as a member of the lower branch from ward 1.

The first meeting of the board of trade for the fall season will be held Wednesday evening, Oct. 27. Secretary Potter of the South Framingham Board of Trade will speak.

Supt. A. L. Safford of the school department attended the meeting of the superintendent's association at Worcester Friday.

Diana chapter, Order Eastern Star, will receive an official visitation Monday evening.

WALTHAM.

Stephen J. Gilman of Everett will address the Waltham Republican Club next Tuesday evening when a reception to the local Republican candidates for representative will be held.

Two teams, entitled the Reds and Blues, have been organized among the members of the Epworth League of the Immanuel Methodist church and each team will endeavor to secure the largest number of new members.

Two Metz cars from this city will participate in the reliability race from New York to Atlanta, Ga., which is about to take place.

NEWTON.

The Boston & Albany railroad is arranging to install a general ticket office in Newtonville station for those who desire to secure tickets to distant points.

A movement for the grading of Faxon street has been started by the Nonantum Improvement Association.

A basketball team is shortly to be organized among the pupils of the high school.

Many improvements are contemplated in the boys' department of the Newton Y. M. C. A. this year. Walter Gilman, the new director in the boys' department, began his duties there Friday.

MEDFORD.

The Medford Women's Club held a matinee whist yesterday afternoon at the Neighborhood Club's home in West Medford.

The Mens Club of the Mystic Congregational church gave a supper last evening. An address on the Alaska-Yukon territory and an account of the fair was given by ex-Alderman Herman L. Buss.

At the annual visitation of Trinity lodge, N. E. O. P., in Grand Army hall last evening, a number of the grand officers were present.

HYDE PARK.

The selectmen have voted to ask for bids for a hook and ladder truck.

The Rev. Robert Collier Doughty, a candidate for the pastorate, will preach at the Unitarian church Sunday.

The vaults containing the town records are being enlarged and remodeled.

Mrs. John M. Carroll sails today from New York on a trip around the world.

The commercial classes at the Y. M. C. A. will begin Monday.

CAMBRIDGE.

It is reported that the new building on the site of the old Prospect House will be occupied by a large dry goods concern.

The Newtowne Club will hold a social evening tonight.

Cambridge and Somerville Y. M. C. A. associations will compete today in a relay race, starting at 2:30 p. m. from the Somerville Y. M. C. A.

The annual fair of the Y. W. C. A. will be held Tuesday, Dec. 7.

WELLESLEY.

George A. Sweetser, chairman of the board of selectmen, has appointed the following Fourth of July celebration committee for next year: T. Raymond Pierce, R. Kinsman Sawyer, Josiah H. Goddard, L. T. McKenney and Frank S. Cutting.

New methods for collecting and disposing of garbage in Wellesley are being considered.

WOBURN.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist church has won the banner for the largest percentage of members in attendance at the fall rally of the Middlesex Y. P. S. C. E. Union at Lexington.

Work has begun on the erection of the new spindle factory just over the Winchester line.

BRIGHTON.

Handicap play for the men's fall cup and the club cup was resumed today at the Alston golf links on Commonwealth avenue. The women's handicap medal play will be held Oct. 26.

Members of the Metropolitan Driving Club are planning to give an amateur show this winter.

WEST ROXBURY.

Mrs. Margaret B. Skelton has been elected president of the Clarendon Association.

Chester M. Dunham of Sheldon street will have charge of the classes in manual training at the Sberburn High school.

ROXBURY.

The Roxbury League will open its educational and social center in the Albert Palmer school Monday evening.

Henry L. Haddock of Roxbury announces the engagement of his daughter Beatrice Locke Haddock to Charles Ambrose of Cambridge.

EVERETT.

Edward Avis delivered a lecture on "An Afternoon in Birdland" before the Friday Club in Whittier hall Friday afternoon.

Mayor Charles Bruce has sent out notices to the citizens requesting them to see that all moth nests are removed from the trees.

Rt. Wor. Benjamin J. Higgs and suite of the seventh Masonic district paid an official visitation to Palestine lodge of Everett.

The Hon. H. H. Newton was toastmaster at a banquet which closed the observance of the thirty-ninth anniversary of the First Methodist church.

WESTWOOD.

The Rev. Calvin S. Locke and Miss Matilda Eaton have been elected delegates from the Unitarian church to the annual meeting of the Norfolk conference at Dorchester, Oct. 27.

The Minnehan estate of Dover street, on which stands the famous "high rock," has been sold to John McKay of Malden. It contains 47 acres.

The Rev. A. E. Reynolds will preach at the Baptist church Sunday morning, and W. W. Main, secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Sunday School Association, will give an address in the evening.

WAKEFIELD.

The members of the Wakefield Merchants & Business Mens Association have asked the selectmen to investigate and prevent the canvassing of the town by peddlers having no licenses.

The board of selectmen has sent a petition to the Boston & Maine railroad for warning gongs at the Albion street and Chestnut street crossings.

Post 12, G. A. R., will accompany Chaplain C. H. Hickok in a body to Stoneham, Monday night, where he will conduct the annual inspection of Post 75.

MILTON.

The town of Milton has voted to transfer to the state a part of the land at the corner of Blue Hills parkway and Brook road given the town by the trustees of the Leopold Morse home.

A committee will be appointed soon by the board of selectmen to consider the advisability of a bond of reality which will have supervision over the development of new streets.

A free loan exhibition of book plates will be started today lasting about a month in the public library under the auspices of the Milton Education Society.

MALDEN.

Hiram G. Berry post 40, G. A. R., observed the thirty-sixth anniversary of its founding at a banquet with a large gathering of prominent Grand Army men and officers.

At the fall supper of the Baptist church covers were laid for 500. The work of widening Central square is almost completed and the Elevated is soon to widen its tracks at this spot.

DEDHAM.

Charles Stearns will give a lecture on the Charles river, illustrated by stereoscopic views, before the Young Peoples Society of the First Unitarian church, Friday evening, Oct. 22.

Lorin F. Deland of Boston is building a bungalow on the Sandy Valley road. Joseph T. Finn of this town has been chosen captain of his class football team at Exeter Academy.

MELROSE.

Miss Margaret Carney, president of the Mary Spaulding tent, Daughters of Veterans, will institute a new tent in Hingham next Wednesday evening.

The Rev. W. T. Perrin, D. D., of the Methodist church has prepared a series of Sunday evening subjects from his observations during the summer while abroad.

DORCHESTER.

More than 30 yachts belonging to members of the Savin Hill and Dorchester Yacht Clubs have been hauled up for the winter.

YALE UNIVERSITY PRIZE IS DOUBLED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Announcement is made today that the John Addison Porter University prize, given in 1872 by the Kingsley Trust Association, has been increased by the donor from \$5000 to \$10,000 and the corporation and Yale faculty have agreed upon a change in the form of competition in the hope of making the prize more useful and important. It is expected that the essay winning the prize in 1910 will be published in book or pamphlet form.

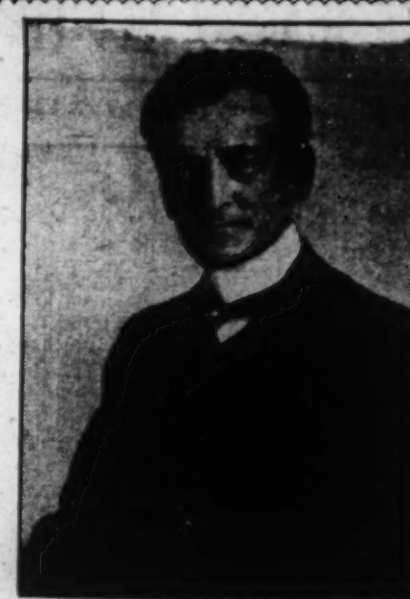
STEAMER CYMRIC IS DOCKED TODAY

The steamship Cymric of the White Star line docked today with a passenger list of 726, of which 90 were first class and 636 third class.

Among the cabin passengers were Frederick P. Leary, British consul-general to Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fay, the Misses Fay, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Holt, Mrs. James Jackson, Miss May Jackson, the Misses Holt, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Rhodes, their three children.

SPEAKS AT GARRISON MEETING.

Louis F. Post, one of the best known single taxers in the country, is one of the speakers at the meeting commemorating the work of William Lloyd Garrison at Park Street church, this afternoon. Mr. Post will also address a meeting to be held Monday evening in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple.



Dr. Karl Muck
Formerly Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, one of the Master Conductors of the world, writes as follows concerning the

Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

Boston, March 8, 1907.

Messrs. Mason & Hamlin Co.

Dear Sirs:—It is a pleasure to me to tell you that one of the real musical delights of my stay in America has been the intimate acquaintance I have made with your pianos.

My visit to your factory and the demonstration there given me of your unique system of pianoforte construction have convinced me of the ideally high standard you have set before you, while my experience with your pianos at my home, as well as on the concert stage, has proved to me how completely you have attained that artistic ideal. Their beautiful tone, which no adjective can adequately describe, and their inspiring perfection of mechanism, render them noble instruments, worthy of the highest place in my esteem. Very truly yours,

(Signed) DR. KARL MUCK.

Mason & Hamlin Bldg.
513 Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

MASON & HAMLIN CO.

Established 1854.

Mason & Hamlin Bldg.
492 Boylston St.
BOSTON

NEW SPRINGFIELD STATION PROJECT IS BEING HEARD TODAY

City Solicitor Wooden Appeals Before the Railroad Commissioners About Proposed Changes at Depot.

WANTS TIEUP ENDED

Fixing the locations and accommodations of the Union station of Springfield is urged today by City Solicitor G. Wooden of Springfield before the Massachusetts railroad commissioners in Boston as the first matter the board should take up in the settlement of the Springfield \$1,000,000 waterfront improvement problem, together with the provision for the extension of White and Water streets in accordance with the act of 1907. These, he said, were of supreme importance to the city of Springfield.

The situation arises out of the deadlock of the city of Springfield and the railroad interests as to a plan within or without the act as it has been considered at previous hearings.

The Union station situation arises out of the fact that the tracks of the New York Central interests and the New York, New Haven & Hartford cross each other at the same grade so that the conditions are very unfavorable for passengers.

Col. J. H. Benton, speaking for the New York, New Haven & Hartford, said that his clients had not intended to lay down plans that would be binding on the company, but were ready to go forward to solve the problem.

Chairman Hall of the commission said the board was ready to proceed under the provisions of the act.

Mr. Wooden said that at this time he was not ready to present evidence, as he would have to bring parties from Springfield. He asked for a date for a hearing to be set by the board. The board fixed Nov. 6 for the next hearing.

OFFERS HARVARD MEMORIAL FUND

Mrs. Edith F. Perkins of Burlington, Iowa, widow of Charles Elliot Perkins, late president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, has offered Harvard University \$50,000 as a fund to provide four scholarships for the benefit of residents of Iowa. These are to be known as the "Charles Elliot Perkins scholarships," one to an undergraduate resident of Des Moines county and a graduate of the Burlington High school, two to undergraduates graduating from Iowa high schools and one graduate scholarship to a graduate of an Iowa college or university.

WARM POLITICAL DAY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK.—The political pot was kept at the boiling point today by a series of noon meetings held by the supporters of the three majority candidates in down-town stores and halls hired for the occasion. These meetings were particularly for business men, many of whom had leisure to attend during the lunch hour.

CHINESE STUDENT ENTERS ACADEMY

WORCESTER, Mass.—There has just arrived at Worcester Academy a Chinese student named Loo Sax, the first that has ever matriculated at the school. He arrived from London, where he passed the summer visiting his two brothers, who are students at Oxford and Cambridge universities.

Small's

Women's and Misses' Dependable Outerwear At Reasonable Prices

WE are showing the most comprehensive stock of Women's and Misses' Outerwear in Boston and at prices which cannot be duplicated for merchandise of equal quality. We guarantee any article sold by us to give satisfactory service.

Suit Department

This department is completely stocked with all the newest styles and fabrics, and at prices which are within the reach of all. No description can possibly do this stock justice, you must see for yourself.

Choice Materials	Desirable Shades
IMPORTED BROADCLOTHS	NEW RAISIN
WIDE WALE DIAGONALS	MULBERRY
TWO TONE DIAGONALS	CATAWBA
FRENCH SERGES	HUNTER GREEN
ENGLISH CHEVIOTS	STONE GRAY
ENGLISH WORSTEDS	NEW ROSE

Every suit offered is tailored in a most thorough manner, linings are the best procurable and the styles are the most approved models of the season.

Prices Range from \$20.00 to \$100.00.

Coat Department

We offer every desirable style and fabric imaginable in this department. Coats suitable for every occasion. We call special attention to our stock of Motor Coats.

Coats Suitable for	Materials Include
MOTORING	FINE BROADCLOTHS
STREET WEAR	IMPORTED VELOURS
EVENING WEAR	DOUBLE FACED FABRICS
DRESS WEAR	LIGHT WEIGHT KERSEYS
RAIN WEAR	CRAVENETTE FABRICS

Every coat offered is the best that money can produce at its price. We invite your careful attention.

Prices Range from \$7.50 to \$50.00

Waist Department

This department is prepared with a complete line of waists of every description, ranging from the plain tailor-made lines to the most elaborate Dress Waists of hand embroidered chiffons and handsome jerseys. Not a desirable style or fabric is missing.

Prices Range from \$1.00 to \$25.00.

Fur Department

We are justly proud of the showing in this department. Coats of Russian Pony, Caracul, Mink, Marmot, Hudson Seal, French Seal and Coney in every style and length. Fur Sets and separate pieces of Mink, American Lynx, Sables, Natural and Blended Squirrels, Belgian Lynx, Foxes and a few Choice Wolf Pieces. All the best styles.

Prices the lowest in Boston for like qualities.

CAR RUNAWAY AT MINE.
NEW YORK.—A despatch received at the Mexican Coal & Coke Company's offices in this city today report a runaway car at the company's mine No. 10 at La Esperanza, Mex., resulting in seven fatalities and 14 casualties.

HARVARD PROFESSOR RESIGNS.
Prof. Jeremiah Smith, holder of the Story professorship in the Harvard Law School, has resigned his position effective at the beginning of the next year.

EXPLOSION AT HOLYOKE HOUSE.
Harvard students living in Holyoke House, at Massachusetts avenue and Holyoke street, were awakened by an explosion at 11 o'clock last night.

Two Presidents Reach Hands Across Border Today

Three Times Chief Executives of Neighboring Nations Will Cross International Bridge During the Day.

(Continued from Page One.)

executives and the members of their party was attended by an impressive military display. The President's escort consisted of two squadrons of the third cavalry, batteries A, B and C, of the third field artillery and the ninth infantry from Ft. Sam Houston, under the command of Gen. Albert L. Myer of the department of Texas, who was accompanied by his staff and the headquarters band. President Diaz was attended by 3000 Mexican soldiers.

For the purposes of the meeting the entire international bridge spanning the Rio Grande was regarded as a neutral territory. This permitted the Mexican troops to accompany their President to the American end of the bridge while the troops attending President Taft were permitted to proceed directly to the border line of Mexico.

Artillery and cavalry were drawn up where President Diaz alighted from his carriage to receive the greetings of General Bell, the personal representative of President Taft. After being officially welcomed to the country, President Diaz was welcomed to Texas by Governor



INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE OVER THE RIO GRANDE BETWEEN EL PASO AND CIUDAD JUAREZ.

This bridge joins the two cities which the boundary that is marked in the structure itself divides. Custom houses in both El Paso and Ciudad Juarez testify to the reality of the boundary, while the easy intercourse maintained between the cities by means of the trolley line, one car of which is seen in the picture, typifies the international friendships of the southwest.

second time in the history of the United States that a President of the United States had left its borders. Mr. Roosevelt set the precedent when he attended a dinner given by the President of Panama on Panamanian territory.

Mr. Taft left his guard behind the border line and his only military attendant was Captain Butt, his aide. Invited guests accompanying President Taft entered carriages and followed that in which Mr. Taft rode. The ceremonies ended at the Juarez customs house.

Mr. Taft returned to head a civic and military parade five miles in length concluding at Carnegie square, where he reviewed the procession and later made a speech. At 5:30 p. m. President Taft will cross the border line into Juarez again.



(Copyright, 1909, by Pach Bros.)
PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT.
American chief executive, who leaves the United States to pay a visit to Mexican President.

Campbell and to El Paso by the mayor of the city. The cavalry band struck up "La Paloma," the artillery guns boomed out the presidential salute of 21 guns and the soldiers, forming an escort of honor, led the distinguished Mexican to the house where President Taft was awaiting him.

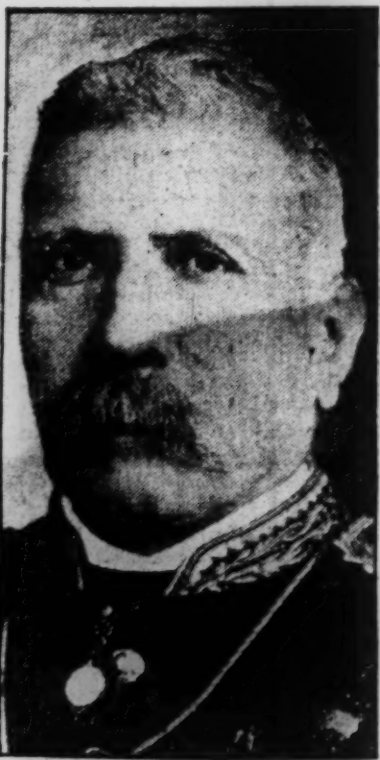
President Diaz's escort was drawn up in the following order: Brigadier General Myer and staff; squadron of cavalry; President Diaz's carriage; carriages for the presidential escort for President Diaz; squadron of cavalry; field artillery. Infantry was drawn up about the Chamber of Commerce.

Capt. Archibald W. Butt, military aide to President Taft, met the carriage containing President Diaz and assisted in escorting him to the President of the United States. The only cabinet officer attending President Taft today was Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

Secretary of War Dickinson took his proper place as United States representative at the meeting with President Diaz.

After a light luncheon had been served President Diaz withdrew in the same manner he had come.

Having seen President Diaz safely



SENOR DON PORFIRIO DIAZ.
President of Mexico for nearly 25 years, who has traveled to border to honor President Taft.

away, the American troops returned to the Chamber of Commerce building and escorted President Taft over the same route President Diaz had traveled. The St. Anthony hotel, San Antonio, Tex., where President Taft will stay. Mayor Bryan Callaghan, originator of the corned beef and cabbage Taft dinner idea. Gen. Albert L. Myer, commander of the department of Texas, under whose supervision military spectacles will be offered.

NEW BEDFORD CALLS BOSTON MAN.
The Rev. Francis B. Boyer, former curate at the Church of the Advent, Boston, has accepted a call to St. Martin's church, New Bedford, succeeding the Rev. Mr. [Name obscured].

REBUKE BY MR. TAFT GIVEN TO MEN WHO QUESTIONED PARTY

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—In the closing minutes of the banquet tendered to him here Friday night, President Taft rebuked some local speakers who had made some testy remarks on the subject of statehood. They had expressed some doubt that the Republican party really was going to grant statehood to New Mexico, and Arizona, despite the earnest declarations the President had made here earlier.

A. B. Fall, former attorney-general of the territory, said New Mexico might "possibly" be admitted now the Republican party had entered into a "contract on the subject. For," he asserted, "if the party had not agreed to admit us to the Union, the Gompers anti-injunction plank would surely have been written into the platform."

The President answered this sharply. "Let it go down without contradiction," he said, "I want to say that there never was any chance of the passage of what Mr. Gompers requested in the Republican convention. The resolution I wanted passed on the subject of injunctions was defeated, and a resolution milder in form was put in. That is history, and I don't want history to be recorded other than as we understand it to be."

One speaker said the people of Arizona were "fools" not to come in under a joint statehood act. He also spoke of the right of New Mexico to statehood.

"It is right when it is accorded you," said the President, "and it is not a right until it is accorded you."

"We were entitled to statehood in 1849 under a treaty," interrupted Mr. Fall.

"Now you would not argue that you were entitled to be a state in 1848, when there were 15 states between you and Washington that did not have statehood," said the President. "Let us be sensible. I am not contending against your coming in. I am only contending that you should come in sane."

"The gentleman across the table used the term 'possibly' as if he still suspects my sincerity and good will. Well, of course, a man cannot do any more than promise and then try and carry it out. You may have had in times past reason to complain because of promises not fulfilled. I do not know."

RETURN YALE WOODEN SPOON.

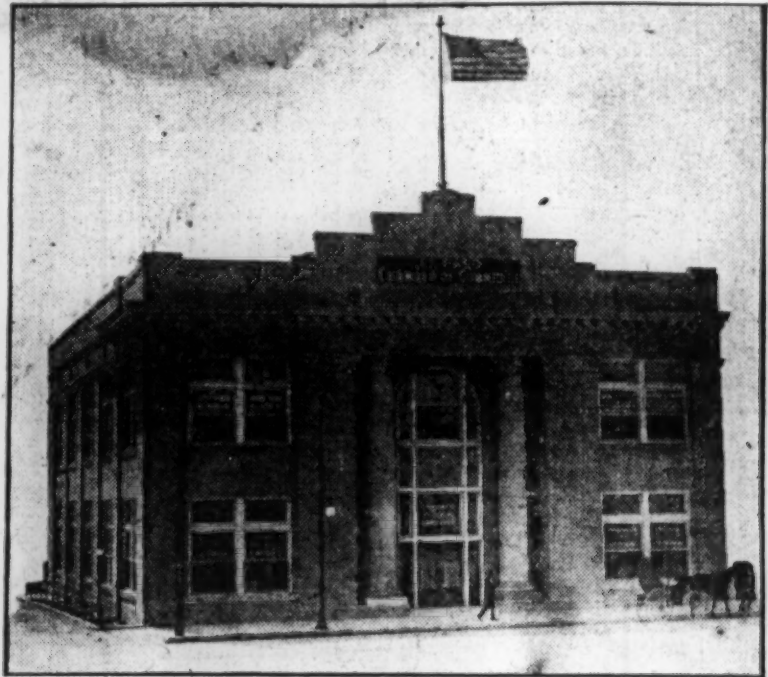
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Relatives of Henry Augustus Cleveland of the Yale class of 1870 have given the Yale library the ornate wooden spoon which was presented to Mr. Cleveland when in college as the most popular man in his class. The relic is the last but one of the series of "Yale wooden spoons."

RADCLIFFE SENIORS ELECT.

The senior class of Radcliffe College elected the following officers at its annual class election late Friday: President, Miss Ruth Brigham of Lynn; vice-president, Miss Nettie Detlefsen of Cambridge; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Odlin of Lynn; treasurer, Miss Abby W. Christensen of Beaufort, S. C.

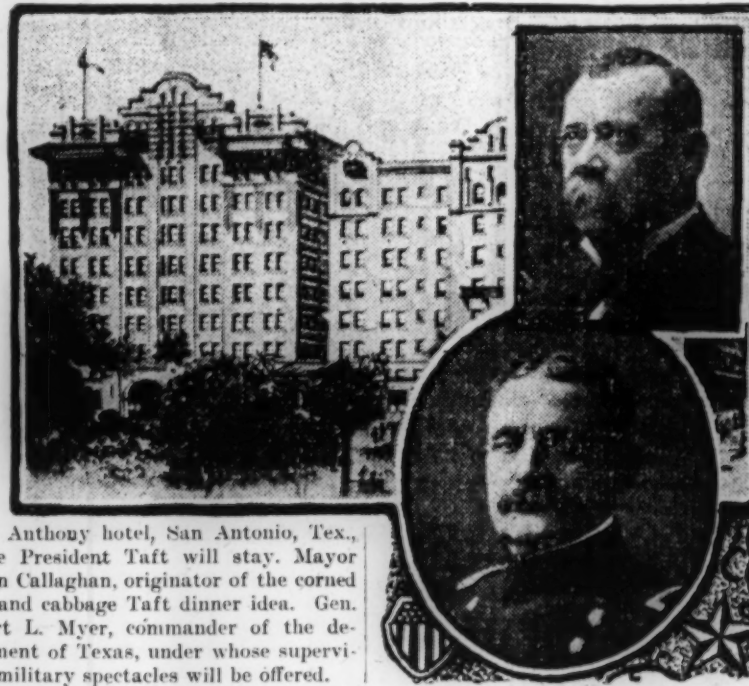
MOVE NINETY-FOOT CHIMNEY.

here AINTREE, Mass.—The task of erecting a brick chimney 90 feet tall 35 feet in diameter in its original position has just been successfully accomplished at this city is [Name obscured] at South [Name obscured] in connection with the prob-



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, EL PASO, TEX.

El Paso is one of the largest cities of Texas and is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the state. As the metropolis of a large mining region it is a place of considerable prosperity and its business transactions are large.



St. Anthony hotel, San Antonio, Tex., where President Taft will stay. Mayor Bryan Callaghan, originator of the corned beef and cabbage Taft dinner idea. Gen. Albert L. Myer, commander of the department of Texas, under whose supervision military spectacles will be offered.

CHICAGO ADVISED TO FOLLOW BOSTON CITY PLANNING IDEA

CHICAGO—John Callan O'Laughlin, the well-known special writer of the Tribune, believes Chicago could follow with profit many of the plans of the movement for a greater Boston. He has gathered first-hand information of the "Boston-1915" idea and says:

Chicago, in its search for civic betterment, may learn something from Boston. The Massachusetts city is the scene today of an interesting movement for a higher physical and social life.

The numerous individuals and societies which have been blithely going their own way in securing improvements have been coordinated into a solid mass, through which runs the leaven of a single purpose.

Because of the important situation which has developed in Boston, an expert there was requested to describe the plan. He has written as follows: "Boston-1915," as a cooperative civic service body, is already doing things here, and thousands are enlisted today in a civic movement who a year ago never dreamed of such association.

Of course this idea is not new, even in Boston. The particular slant to "Boston-1915" is that no promises are made, but every one is asked to join and is somewhat surprised to find there is a wide field in which he can work with others.

The secret of the success of the new organization is that those concerned in it are far removed from the "reformer" type. They are hardheaded business people, accustomed to making ends meet, to biting off what they can chew, and no more. Membership has few responsibilities, but the working force is organized with the care of a department store. The executive offices are in a central location and have room, enough for a big business.

A good illustration of the methods in connection with the prob-

lem of the housing of the poor. A specially congested block of the city has been chosen for study by a committee. The committee includes builders, real estate agents, architects, lawyers and conveyancers, bankers, clergymen, settlement workers—indeed, every one who may be supposed to know about congested tenement house blocks.

One thing was carried through with striking success, and constitutes an effective advertisement of the idea. Summer games for boys were provided. At first sight this seems a small matter, but it really means that 20,000 youngsters were kept out of mischief for the three months of the school vacation.

Ventilation, overheating, underheating, overcrowding, adjustment of the work to the man, and no end of other practical things are under investigation by the chamber of commerce.

Some of the foregoing sounds sentimental and ideal, with a suspicion of the impractical, but it should be remembered that these various studies and schemes are in the hands of big men of business, big men in the unions, in the professions, and the working forces of the schools. They are not the class of men or women likely to wander off into impractical schemes. Whatever they recommend will work. The 1915 committee may be trusted to work into a logical plan what is practical for Boston.

It will be obvious that politics would wreck any such plan if allowed to do so. It is inevitable that suspicion of politics should appear, but the taint has thus far been avoided.

MR. DICKINSON FOR SENATE.

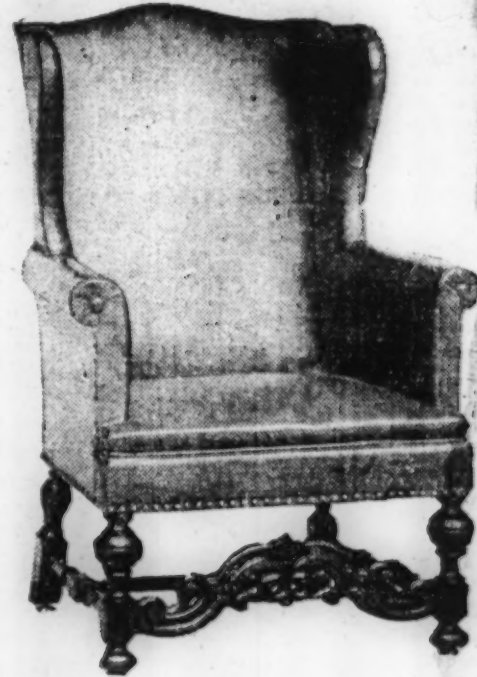
WASHINGTON—That Secretary of War Dickinson may be the next Senator from Tennessee, as successor to Senator Frazier, is the information that comes to Washington from Nashville. Secretary Dickinson's friends are moving to have him agreed upon as the compromise Democratic candidate.

Paine Furniture Co.

48 Canal Street Between North Station and Haymarket Square

Manufacturers

An extensive and completely equipped furniture factory is operated in immediate connection with our salesrooms. This factory comprises



Wood Working Shop

Upholstery Shop

Finishing Shop

Bedding Shop and

Drapery Workrooms

Only the most skilled people are employed, and all materials used are the best. We design and build specially to order any piece of furniture to meet the purchaser's individual requirements. Our prices are the lowest possible to make for the quality of work we execute.

Oriental Rugs—Draperies

JOHN WANAMAKER FAVORS BUSINESS METHOD IN CHURCH

HARRISBURG, Pa.—John Wanamaker,

who presided over the business meeting of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association held this week in the Chestnut street auditorium, pleaded for the same spirit in church work as is put into business. Mr. Wanamaker, who is chairman of the board of directors, alluded to the temperance question, saying:

"Let us approach this question in charity. There has been too much of resentment and mad argument. Let us be charitable, but determined. We who are set to deliver the state by teaching temperance, let us rise in our strength, 1,800,000, of us."

"I believe that politics relieved of the liquor traffic would be the greatest step in the direction of righteousness in government. And I believe that the liquor men relieved of politics would be infinitely better off than they are now."

When the roll-call of the counties of the state was taken for pledges for subscriptions, Greene county, the "white" county of the state, came forward with \$125. Fayette renewed its subscription of \$800, which is the highest in the state save those of Allegheny and Philadelphia counties, respectively \$1250 and \$1500. The county and personal subscriptions were \$21,122.95.

MRS. PANKHURST HERE NEXT WEEK

Preparations are being made at the woman suffrage headquarters, 585 Boylston street, for the important event of next week: the entertainment of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who will speak in this city at Tremont Temple, Oct. 22.

She is expected to arrive from New York next Thursday. She will be met at the South station by a delegation of the local suffragists in automobiles. After her arrival at 585 Boylston street Mrs. Pankhurst will go to the house of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell in Dorchester for the night. The next morning she will be in charge of Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Wirt Dexter. After lunch she will go to Brookline to the home of Mrs. George H. Page, where she will remain until the time of the meeting at Tremont Temple.

NEW BEVERLY LIBRARY SITE.

The Foster and Masury estate on Essex and Winter streets, Beverly, will be selected for the new library site, according to the vote just passed by the Beverly common council, authorizing the expenditure of \$16,500.

E. T. Slattery Co.

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON
154 & 155 Tremont Street

ANNOUNCE A SERIES OF SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN THE

Latest Fashionable Apparelling

Comprising the very newest modes in high-class and exclusive merchandise, and also direct attention to the many advantages to be derived from the improved conditions and facilities of their store due to extensive alterations and enlargement. Today the E. T. Slattery Company's stock and store is at the very pinnacle of completeness—their merchandise expressing every evidence of rare achievement, while their store offers abundant charm in convenience and simplified arrangement.

Women's Exclusive Suits

Many entirely new models that have been very recently added to their varied presentation of exclusive styles and ones which will appeal to women of more extreme or simpler tendencies and avoiding in both instances any of the trying effects usually incident to new styles.

Women's two-piece suits of heavy soft cheviot, coats silk lined—exceptional styles and \$35.00

Women's two-piece suits of men's suitings, beautifully tailored and showing splendid judgment on the part of the designers in bringing out distinct—\$45.00

A special feature of their suit department is the excellent line of suits of fine broadcloth, English wide wale and novelty weaves, finely finished and \$55.00

Women's two and three-piece suits from Paris and New York, choicest cloths and in the most recent creations from such houses as Francis, Dreccoll, Calot and Scholze

\$75.00 to \$250.00

FOR NEXT WEEK

\$75.00 Gowns at \$48.50

Comment is most frequently expressed by visitors to this section upon the many charming styles and to the harmony of color; silk laces and garniture in design which stamp the E. T. Slattery gowns as masterpieces. Prominent in the display are Evening Gowns of Crepe Metecor, in all the colorings richly elaborated and valued at \$75.00 each, which are offered \$48.50

Children's Evening Gowns, made over silk in beautiful rich colorings, for \$42.50

NOTE—The E. T. Slattery Company's collection of Afternoon Street and Evening Gowns is larger than ever before and comprises the very newest styles from Paris dressmakers and a wealth of American reproductions. These are shown in creations embodying features from the different historic periods and possess a beauty heretofore undreamed of.

Prices \$25.00 to \$250.00

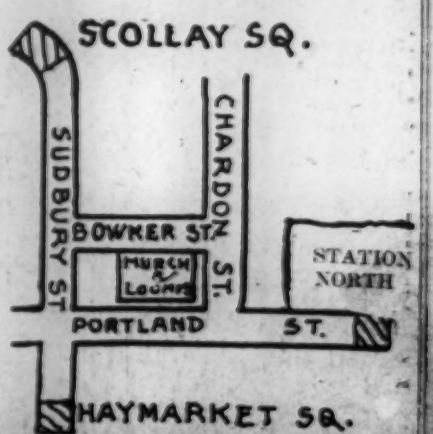
How to Get to Us

Murch & Loomis FURNITURE

—AND—

BEDDING

41 to 45 Bowker Street



News of the Playhouses

DRAMA IN LONDON.

H. B. Irving has chosen to open his season at the Queen's theater with "The Belle," one of his distinguished father's greatest successes. It is as nearly as possible an exact reproduction of Sir Henry's version, and Messrs. Tyrars, Dolworth, and Reynolds play their original parts, while Miss Suzanne Sheldon, who appeared as the maid in his father's days, is now Madame Mathias, and Harcourt William returns to play Christian, the part he acted when the piece was first revived.

Mr. Irving believes that though certain plays of his father's would not bear revival, "The Belle," "The Lyons Mail," and "Louis XI," will always hold their place. They have in them, he says, "good acting parts," and this is undoubtedly the secret of their success. In a letter to Voltaire an admirer described the effect produced in Paris by one of his plays. Without disparaging the excellence of the master's work, he admitted that the moment never-to-be-forgotten was that when the actress dragged herself in silence across the stage.

The fact that these old-fashioned melodramas, for such "The Lyons Mail" and "The Belle" certainly are, are still able to command large audiences in sophisticated London, shows how strong an appeal acting makes to the imaginations of the majority of people. Perhaps the main factor that it is melodrama supplies another reason for the success of "The Belle." Melodrama makes its appeal to the feelings, the emotions. The moral of such a play as "The Belle" is so obvious that it need hardly arouse a single thought. On the plane of mere feeling the intellectual and the unlettered may meet quite easily, and thus melodrama draws to its net all sorts and conditions of men.

Again, an actor of considerable, though not of the highest, ability may attain a comparatively easy reputation in this form of dramatic art, granted he has a picturesque or sympathetic personality and what is known as the dramatic temperament. Melodrama works for an effect and is satisfied with having gained this end. The skilled actor, therefore, thoroughly knowing the technique of his business, may raise a perfect tempest of enthusiasm without having a spark of imagination or any sense beyond the value of pauses and the importance of "keeping up" a scene, whereas tragedy, often to the despair of the actor, will positively ruin a "good curtain" by showing that the effect produced was merely to emphasize the underlying thought beyond.

Not that the imaginative faculty may not find a place in melodrama. In the case of Sir Henry Irving it did, and somehow enabled him to lift the crudest work into an atmosphere of romance, giving it a sense of background. This he certainly did in the part of Mathias, utilizing the many shades of his extraordinary personality with wonderful effect.

It is pleasant to record the unqualified success the son has made in his father's old part. True, the performance is almost a replica of Sir Henry's, and Mathias is so well in "the limelight" it would be difficult for an experienced actor not to hold an audience prepared to be sympathetic. Still there were many present at the Queen's theater with memories fresh of the "chief's" wonderful art who have borne testimony to the fact that the son's performance was unquestionably a notable achievement.

AT BOSTON THEATERS.

Current Attractions.

William Collier has almost unlimited opportunities for his original funmaking in "The Patriot," which will begin its third week at the Hollis on Monday. There is probably no other comedian on the stage more thoroughly master of the art of creating laughter. Mr. Collier's comedy methods are irresistible, and his play is clean, wholesome and diverting. The star remains at the Hollis until Oct. 30.

Charming music, constantly shifting scenes of light and color, and Powers' fun, backed up by a clever company, provide unlimited pleasure for the audiences at the Majestic, where "Havana" on Monday begins the third week of its Boston engagement. Mr. Powers' topical song, "How Did the Bird Know That?" is a comic novelty. Miss Edith Decker's song, "What Shall I Do With the Rest?" and the "Hello People" girls are among the other delightful incidents.

Washington and the lobby show up in rather a surprising manner in "A Gentleman from Mississippi," in which Thomas E. Wise and Douglas Fairbanks have been appearing at the Park during the past four weeks. A political intrigue develops that for a time threatens to ruin the senator's career, disrupt his family, separate him from his friend Bud, and disgrace him in the eyes of his constituents, but all ends happily and laughably.

"The Candy Shop" continues its amusing course at the Tremont theater. With Rock and Fulton in lively dances and songs and Frank Lalor in a lot of comic difficulties with a lady who believes they had a prehistoric affair of the heart, one has a full measure of entertainment, to say nothing of the lively ensemble numbers and the various scenic and musical novelties presented.

Confusion worse confounded provides a series of hilarious scenes caused by mistaken identity in "The Three Twins" at the Boston. Added to the fun is the remarkable dancing of Bessie McCoy and the eccentric entertaining abilities of Clifton Crawford. During his monologue he holds the attention of the audience for a long period through his unaided individual talents. Karl Hoschna provided the music for the piece, and it has proved successfully pleasing.

At the Castle Square "The Circus Girl" on Monday begins what is as young beef heart. Clean thoroughly,



H. B. Irving in "The Belle."

nounced as the last week of its revival, although it looks as though the amusing musical play could run for several weeks more. Mr. Craig has other attractive offerings ready, however, so next week is the last, for the present at least, of Miss Young, Mr. Meek, Mr. Friebus and all the other favorites in their present agreeable roles.

Keith's offers a striking dramatic play, let next week when Edward Abeles appears in George Broadhurst's "Self Defense." Miss Annette Kellerman continues her diabolical and diving, and there will be aerial acrobatics by the Four Lakens. Others who will appear are Ray L. Royce, Kalmer and Brown in dances, Barnes and Crawford in a sketch, Palfrey and Burton in comical bicycle feats and Jones and Deeley in a sketch.

At the American music hall next week one can see that unrivaled ventriloquist, Arthur Prince. Another headline feature will be the "handcuff king" Harden. Others who will entertain are Miss Daphne Pollard of the famous Pollard Opera Company of Australia, Lafayette's dogs, Miss May Evans in whistling solos, Foster and Foster, William Wolf and company in a sketch, and Besnah and Miller, singers and dancers.

Attractions Coming to Boston.

"Hamlet," with John Craig in the title role and Miss Mary Young as Ophelia, will be played at the Castle Square the week of Oct. 25.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

FANCY MIDDY COLLARS.

Middy collars are being worn this season. They are made of a variety of contrasting materials and give a smart touch to any simple blouse or shirt waist. Here are three: No. 1 is square at both front and back; No. 2 is designed for two materials and includes a shield; No. 3 is cut with a pointed edge. They can all be made from any material that is appropriate for such accessories. In this case, however, No. 3 is made of black satin, No. 2 is made of white serge combined with blue silk and No. 3 is made of white banded with blue.

Material 21 or 32 inches wide required for No. 1 is $\frac{3}{4}$ yard with $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of banding; for No. 2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards for tie, shield and trimming, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard for collar; for No. 3, 1 yard.

The pattern (6470) may be had in one size only at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 West Twenty-seventh street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

STRAIGHT-PLAID YOKESKIRT.

The straight plaited yoke attached to a skirt is being worn by young girls. This one can be used with waist to match, with a coat, making a street suit, or with one of the new college blouses that are long and loose and completely cover the yoke. Plaited material showing lines of green and blue makes the skirt illustrated, but it can be utilized for suitings and for the materials with equal success, for it is just as appropriate for indoor wear as it is for the street.

Material required for the 16-year-old size is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern (6472) may be had in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age. Address as under No. 6470.

MEAT RECIPES.

For "mock pigeon breast" secure, if possible, a calf's heart; but if not, a young beef heart. Clean thoroughly,

"Arizona," Augustus Thomas' great western play, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera house the week of Oct. 25.

"The Love Cure," a new Viennese operetta, comes to the Tremont Nov. 1.

"Algeria," a new Victor Herbert operetta, comes to the Majestic Nov. 1.

Miss Grace George comes to the Hollis on Nov. 1 in a pleasing comedy new to Boston, "A Woman's Way."

Harry Lauder comes to the American music hall the week of Nov. 1. Albert Chevalier, Nat Wills and Jan Rudenyl, the violinist, are coming to Keith's.

The Ben Greet Company, assisted by an orchestra of 55 Symphony players, will perform "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, at 2:30 o'clock, and "The Tempest" Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, at 8:15 o'clock. An extended notice of the performances will be found in the music columns of this issue.

MISS GENCE'S NEW PLAY.

Miss Adeline Gence, the wonderful little Danish dancer, is appearing in Philadelphia in "The Silver Star," which was written for her by Harry B. Smith and Robert Hood Bowers. Miss Gence makes a novel entrance in the first act, appearing from a Christmas tree which is adorned with pretty girls. Then she floats through a fairy dance, a grand military march, and a quaint hornpipe.

In the second act she appears in a grand masquerade ball in a scene representing the greatest opera house interior, Paris.

In the last act Miss Gence dances as queen of the floral fete, with her coryphees representing the flowers. All Miss Gence's dances are new.

The play is rather silly, which is a pity. Miss Gence, the sprite, the elfish daughter of Illyria where life is always at its springtime, deserves a play from Barrie, the only geographer of that happy country.

Appearing in Miss Gence's support are Miss Elphye Snowden, Miss Maria Dainton, Lee Harrison and Mortimer Weldon, all talented and polite performers. The names of the grotesque Miss Janvier and the clownish Bickel and Weldon also appear in the cast. What do they do in Illyria?

NOTES.

James Seely, an old favorite at the Castle Square theater, Boston, has succeeded Edmund Breese as leading man in "The Third Degree," now playing in Chicago.

Miss Kitty Gordon has been engaged by Joseph Weber to create the role of Alma in the production of "Alma Wo Wohnt Du?" which will be known in English as "Alma, Where Do You Live?"

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Turkey, 12.1x8.10.....	170.00	95.00	Kermanshah, 14.7x9.0.....	1000.00	500.00	Persian Gorevan, 16.1x12.0	400.00	225.00
Gorevan, 11.7x8.0.....	200.00	145.00	Gorevan, 12.8x9.7.....	287.00	150.00	Serape, 12.1x9.1.....	245.00	197.00
India Rug, 12.1x9.1.....	95.00	35.00	Khiva Bokhara, 10.6x7.9.	130.00	95.00	Khiva, Bokhara, 10.5x8.5.	110.00	85.00
Kermanshah, 15.0x10.0.....	725.00	345.00	India, 12.9x9.1.....	95.00	35.00	Kermanshah, 12.0x7.5.....	350.00	235.00
Gorevan, 14.8x11.4.....	375.00	245.00	Kermanshah, 14.5x9.0.....	595.00	295.00	Gorevan, 13.0x8.10.....	245.00	165.00
Mirzapore, 11.7x8.5.....	90.00	35.00	Turkey, 11.10x9.0.....	175.00	95.00	Turkey, 11.9x8.9.....	175.00	95.00
Turkey, 14.1x10.1.....	225.00	165.00	Gorevan, 13.10x11.3.....	385.00	265.00	Oushak, 12.2x8.8.....	135.00	83.50
Afghan, 10.2x7.8.....	125.00	85.00	Oushak, 12.7x9.1.....	180.00	135.00	Mahal, 12.2x9.2.....	185.00	135.00

See if any of these sizes suit the requirements of your rooms. Look at the rugs, and if pleased with them, have them sent on memorandum to your residence, try them in the room where they are to be used, compare them with rugs of like size and quality that can be obtained elsewhere, and, if, in every way, they are not better rugs at less money, remember it is always your privilege to return them. Express paid both ways by Chandler & Co.

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OPPOSITE OLD SOUTH CHURCH

Art, Artists and Their Work

A BRIEF but interesting resume of the autumn Salon now being held in Paris comes to The Christian Science Monitor through its resident correspondent in that city. The new art movement is thriving, and nearly 40 Americans who paint that way are now exhibiting their works. The correspondent writes as follows:

The autumn Salon, which opened on Oct. 1, was started seven years ago by a group of artists who rebelled against the academic ideals of the world-famous spring salons. Most of them were followers of Henri Matisse, the head of the ultra-modern school. The chief characteristics of this school are the use of primary colors and a simplicity of drawing which, according to traditional standards, borders on the naive.

The rebels, at first a mere handful, have been joined by recruits from the two older salons until this season no less than 580 names are listed on the catalogue. Two hundred and fifty-nine of these are foreigners of 30 nationalities. Russia and the United States lead in numbers. Of 37 Americans exhibiting, 14 are women. In fact to Miss Edythe Cockerell belongs the honor of securing the only "honorable mention" awarded so far to her compatriots. She won this distinction on her picture, "Concurrence in the Snow." Her two other canvases are also of Brittany subjects.

Miss Ethel Mars, who is an associate and a member of this year's jury, has the most extensive exhibit of any American. She shows 26 works in all—drawings, oils and wood cuts. In her collection are several portraits, two of American girls, Miss Alice Toklas of San Francisco, and one of Miss Maud Hunt Squire, who is also an exhibitor. Miss Squire's works, like Miss Mars', are done in several mediums, gouache, water color and dry point.

Other portraits of Americans are of Miss Dryden by a Scotchman, John Ferguson; of Mr. and Mrs. Nordledge, by a Polish artist, Leopold Gottlieb; Mrs. Hale by a Rochester man, George Chatter Oakley, and Miss Case by a Chicagoan, Jerome S. Blum.

Mr. Blum, who also exhibits several other canvases, is an exponent of the new style of painting. The most successful American followers of the new school are George Oertel of Philadelphia and Alfred Maurer. Both of these men are associates of the Salon. The snow scene of William Horton, the sun-drenched stretch of oases by Orville Hoyt Root, and the highly colored studies of French gardens by Edward Steichen all bear witness to the influence of the ultra-modern method.

Several artists have drawn their inspiration from French out-of-door life. Among the most noteworthy are the crayon sketches of Parisian scenes by Harry Phelan Gibb. These are hung in the central room along with the work of Henri Matisse, Van Dungen, Maurer and other leaders of the new movement. Mr. Gibb is an Englishman, who gave an exposition during the summer at the Allied Artists' Association in London in conjunction with David Edström, an American sculptor. John Marin shows some aquarelles of river scenes and chateaux done very much in the same style as Cameron Burnside's impressionistic "Market Day at Concarneau." Anne Estelle Rice exhibits several water colors of seaside life.

In the section of sculpture is a plaster bust of Miss Rice by Jo Davidson. Among the Americans there are only three other sculptors besides Mr. Davidson, and two of these are women. Charles Henry White drew his inspiration from home subjects. His etchings show rural Washington, Riverside park and tenement life in New York. Mr. White has recently returned to New York. Arthur Dove, Robert Lincoln Denison, Bernhard Guttmann and Eleanor Norcross are the only Americans who sent still-life subjects.

Each year the Autumn Salon devotes a certain amount of space to retrospective exhibitions. This season the committee has succeeded in gathering together 24 canvases of Corot's and it also offers Parisians a chance of becoming acquainted with the German painter Hans von Marées, until now hardly known in France.

The general public is so accustomed to Corot's misty dawn and gray twilight that the novelty is great when the visitor enters this special exhibition and finds it devoted entirely to portraits. Compared with his landscapes, these 24 works are decidedly disappointing. They recall the anecdote of Ingres' visit to the home of one of Corot's friends. Ingres found Corot standing before a Venus that he had painted. Ingres beat a hasty retreat before any one had a chance to ask his opinion of the picture.

The Hans von Marées collection is made up of large paintings drawn mainly from mythological subjects. The most noticeable trait of von Marées' work is that all of his figures stand out in bold relief as if they had been modeled instead of painted. The greater part of this present collection was brought from the Chateau of Schleisheim, near Munich.

One of the most interesting and novel features of the Autumn Salon is a section given over to the "Society of Art in the School"—an exposition of children's work at the primary schools. This society was formed in 1907 by Senator Couvreaux after the example set by England, Germany, Holland and Switzerland. It is thanks to the energy of Mme. Charlotte Bernadine, wife of the well-known painter, Albert Bernadine, that the results of the society's labors were allowed a place in the salon. Among the most interesting exhibits are designs for friezes, lace on tube and pottery of rudimentary workmanship but of designs that show great promise of future achievement.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.
W. W. Churchill shows a number of his paintings at the Copley gallery on 7 N. 7th street. His latest is on the

special art committee of the Metropolitan Improvement League which is to hold an exhibition of paintings, photographs and drawings in connection with the 1915 exposition to be held next month in the old art museum building in Copley square.

Beginning next Monday Mrs. A. C. Barney will open to view a collection of pastels in the gallery of Walter Kimball & Co. at 19 Arlington street. Her works are not known here but made a strong impression in Paris last year when exhibited at the Bernheim gallery.

Purchases have been made from the Poland Springs art exhibition, recently closed, of Frank Benson's painting "In the Spruce Woods," Leon Dabo's "The Hudson" and a water color entitled "Old Quebec," painted by Miss Alice F. Arman. These pictures are added to the permanent collection.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Enneking, who summer in North Newry, Me., were entertained for a few days by Miss Nettie M. Ricker at the Poland Spring House.

Joseph Pennell, the American etcher, has recently received an order from the Chicago Art Institute for 100 examples of his etchings to be placed in the permanent collection of the institute.

Howard Mansfield, who has been collecting the works of the etcher, Charles Merion, having acquired a well-nigh complete list of this artist's etchings, has sold the entire collection to the Chicago Art Institute. The prints will occupy a separate room when the building is in readiness and will be called the Howard Mansfield collection.

The print department of the Library of Congress will hold several exhibitions the coming season in the library. Next week there will be placed on view 2000 prints from the collection which the United States received from the Italian government in recognition of the services of this nation following the recent earthquake in Sicily.

Last winter a series of photographs were exhibited, illustrating the history of architecture and painting. This series will be extended and further exhibitions installed in the library the present winter. Etchings by living Americans are among the recently acquired prints to be exhibited.

At the Allbright Art Gallery in Buffalo three exhibitions were opened to the public today. They consist of a group of pastels by Annie L. Crawford, drawings and studies by Edwin H. Blashfield, and a collection of oil paintings by Edward W. Redfield.

LONDON ART NOTES.
The autumn exhibition of the Society of British Artists is now open, at their galleries in Suffolk street. It was this society over which Mr. Wistler for a short time presided, and at which, when he severed his connection, he flung the

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FINDS NEW EXPONENT IN MINISTER WU

WASHINGTON—Wu Ting Fang, the retiring Chinese minister, is a convert to woman's suffrage.

"I have been reading the newspaper articles and been thinking deeply on the subject," said the minister, "and have come to the conclusion that in such a country as America there is no reason why educated women should not vote.

"Women in America are enterprising, intelligent, and often hold superior positions in business life to men. It is an injustice that such women be deprived of the right of suffrage. Of course, I believe that only educated people should vote, man or woman. Mere ability to read and write is not reason enough to allow a man to vote.

"I regard the American woman as the equal of the American man in every way, and I believe she has as clear an insight into politics as man. In England it is

Parthian shot that he had taken the artists with him, and left the British. Although the level of excellence attained is not, on the whole, high, there is some painstaking and honest work, and there are many pleasing pictures.

One of these is W. Elmer Schofield's "Steam Trawlers—Boulogne Harbor," in which the artist presents a clear idea, with clever and certain brush work and good color. His art, however, does not conceal art, and the directness of his method tends to mar the success of his accomplishment by attracting too much attention to the technique.

Alfred East, the president of the society sends a fine, vigorous painting of wind-rent clouds and breaking sea, called "The Cornish Coast," while there is a convincing feeling of atmosphere and sensation in Mr. Elphinstone's "By Light o' Moon," a fishing boat with its sails set being rowed down the moon-lit river. Another canvas which attracts by its quiet atmosphere and feeling is "The Rising Harvest Moon," by Mr. Sheard.

Arthur Stretton sends an interesting picture called "Australia Felix," representing a great hillside seen partly in perspective under the rays of a scorching midday sun, and also another delightful study of a bowl of primroses. The mountain sides of New Zealand form the subject of several good pictures, both in oil and water color. Notable among these is a fine unemotional painting in oils of "The Great Clinton Valley" in New Zealand. Here a mighty mountain fills the middle distance, while its great head towers into the sky, clad in a panoply of perpetual snow.

To A. W. Poweraki we are indebted for a pleasant description in color of the Italian town of Albi, and to H. Inskip for a rapid note of light and shade in his "Village Carpenter," a quite admirable picture. Among the figure paintings, which are insignificant in number and rather more so in merit, it is possible to really enjoy the tenderness and appeal of the mother and child in Frank Salisbury's "Kiss."

There is more to engage attention among the water colors. Here are delightful gardens, moors, marshes and downs; delicate expressions of passing effects and play of light and shade; much less of picture making and much more of that spontaneity which characterizes nature itself. Of Mr. Haire's little pictures it is difficult to speak too highly. His "Cottage Garden" is a piece of true English beauty.

It is a homely and delightful scene, in which the breadth of warm shadow on the low cottage front, and the clumps of pink and purple, white and yellow flowers are admirably and tenderly expressed. He gives us also an enchanting reminiscence of the Venetian canals, a splendid little note of the gorgeous color of heaped-up fruit, brilliant sunshine, and all the indescribable charm of dreamy, Italian life.

Two other water colors are worthy of considerable praise. A fine picture of Mt. Cook, New Zealand, by Charles Worsley, and a quiet pastoral, "Dedham Backwater," by F. E. Groene.

much the same. In China," continued Dr. Wu, "a really educated woman is a rarity."

NEW YORK—Mrs. Walston Brown of Bobbs Ferry, daughter of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, is the latest in the list of prominent women to throw open her country place for a suffrage meeting.

Walston, her home, will be the scene of a suffrage gathering tomorrow at which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw will be among the prominent people present. In addition the visitors will meet Miss Mary McArthur, president of the Woman's Trade Union League of Great Britain.

Following Mrs. Belmont, the other speakers will be Julia Marlowe and Professor Potter. Among the guests will be Dr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw, Courtland Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Oswald G. Villard.

JAPAN SITUATION LOOMING AS CRANE INCIDENT FADES

WASHINGTON—With the Crane incident officially ended, the Chinese-Japanese situation, which formed the remote background for that incident, has assumed its real proportions in official eyes here.

It can now be asserted that whatever course Mr. Knox may adopt following the apparent exposure of his hand in regard to the Chinese-Japanese treaty, the state department considers Japan's latest act in insisting on being consulted by China as to the British-American syndicate's plans to build a railroad from Chin Chowfu to Tsinghai as a flat challenge to the rest of the world for the exclusive exploitation of northern China.

NEW YORK—Charles R. Crane, who resigned as minister to China on Wednesday, was here Friday.

Walter L. Fisher of Chicago intimated strongly that the incident was far from closed and that revelations which would be made in due time would show Mr. Crane to have been the victim of a political intrigue.

"While Mr. Crane's official relations are definitely ended," said Mr. Fisher, "there are many things connected with the matter of such a character and importance that the American people must continue to be very deeply concerned in them. Mr. Crane has preferred not to go into them now because of the possibility that a public discussion at this

time might be harmful to the public interest.

"So far as the personal integrity and official embarrassment that has occurred has been due to publicity, the responsibility is on the department of state and not on Mr. Crane. He did not even trust his telegram to the President to the ordinary agencies, but took it to the President's secretary to be sent in cipher. Not until Secretary Knox gave out his astounding statement to the press, did Mr. Crane make any public statement."

TOMORROW ENDS CHURCH MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The concluding business session of the twenty-fourth annual convention was held today by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, while devotional services and meetings were held throughout the day and evening. The convention will end tomorrow.

The Rev. Harvey Officer of the Order of the Holy Cross, West Park, N. Y., delivered the principal address of the morning. George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia also spoke. A "question box" was conducted by General Secretary Hubert Carleton of Boston.

A noon mass meeting was held in the Providence opera house, at which the address was made by the Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, rector of Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia.

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MR. MORGAN IN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH PRAISES JUDGE GARY

NEW YORK—Two hundred independent steel makers of the United States and Canada have given a complimentary dinner at the Waldorf in honor of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation.

A pleasant feature of the dinner was a short speech by J. Pierpont Morgan. It was one of the few after-dinner speeches Mr. Morgan has ever made, and he was warmly applauded by the steel men. Mr. Morgan said:

"Gentlemen—I wish it were in my power to say all that I would like to say on this occasion. What I might say at another time would be pretty poor, but tonight I am very much overcome by all that I have heard said, for Judge Gary and I have been working together now

for 10 years in a way perhaps none of you appreciate how much it means to me. "I feel as though we were all just together. It is impossible for me to say more, and I must ask you to accept my appreciation of how deeply I feel for the kind evidence of your sentiments toward me."

SEEK TO REFLOAT STEAMER.
OWEN SOUND, Ont.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Athabasca is still on the rocks at Flower Pot island, held by the bows. The 60 passengers have been sent to Ft. William. An attempt to refloat her will be made today.

CRANBERRY HARVEST IS LARGE.
MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The cranberry harvest is nearing its end. It is estimated that there will be at least 300,000 barrels in the crop of early and late berries.

ORVILLE WRIGHT WILL LEAVE BERLIN TODAY TO MAKE TOUR

BERLIN—Orville Wright and his sister leave Berlin today for Paris by way of Dresden. He will go to England later to attend to some private affairs. He has two machines at Shell Beach, Isle of Sheppey, on the south coast of England, and may make a few flights to test them, but he will make no public flights.

Mr. Wright flew with his biplane at the Bornstedter field, near Potsdam, Friday, in the presence of the Kaiser, Kaiserin and Princess Victoria Louise. A few members of the Kaiser's personal suite were also present. At the close of the flight the Kaiser conversed with the aviator for three quarters of an hour. Subsequently he presented to Mr. Wright a full-length photograph of himself auto-

graphed simply "Wilhelm." The Kaiser paid a high compliment to Mr. Wright by going to see him an hour or two after his arrival at Potsdam after an absence of over six weeks, when he must have found piles of state papers calling for his urgent consideration.

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Wilbur Wright has changed the general plan of the elevating planes which have so distinguished the Wright type of flying machine. He has taken one of the front elevating planes, which are generally used in landing, and fastened it rigidly in the rear of the main planes a little below the level of the upper of the two main planes.

OVER SEVENTEEN THOUSAND IN BOSTON NIGHT SCHOOLS

It is officially made public that over 17,000 pupils have registered in the evening high, elementary and industrial schools of Boston. This number is far in excess of what was expected by the school authorities.

Of this number about 7000 are registered in the four evening high schools in the city proper, South Boston, East Boston and Charlestown.

It is also reported that while there had been an increase in registration and more classes have been formed in the 14 elementary schools, there has been

a slight dropping off in the attendance at the classes for foreigners, particularly in the schools at the West and North Ends, due, it is claimed, to the change in the illiterate minors' law last winter by the Legislature. The old law included all illiterate minors from 14 to 21 years. The law has been so amended that only illiterate minors from 14 to 18 are now compelled to attend evening schools.

In the industrial schools the attendance reaches far beyond that of last year.

ELECTION FALLS UPON A HOLIDAY

City Clerk Edward J. Brandon of Cambridge has discovered that under the present city charter Cambridge cannot hold its city primaries next spring as now arranged by law, for a study of the statutes and the calendar for 1910 has brought out the fact that the day for holding the city primaries falls on Feb. 22, Washington's birthday.

City Clerk Brandon will seek a remedy by appealing to the Legislature early in January, so that this year it may be held on Feb. 23.

BOSTON BRIEFS

CUSTOMS REVENUE INCREASES.

The revenue collected at the Boston custom house since Jan. 1 last, 41 weeks, amounts to \$23,878,000.08, an increase of \$6,929,819 over the receipts for the corresponding weeks of last year.

STONE FAMILY HOLDS REUNION.

Members of the Stone Family Association held their twelfth annual meeting Friday at Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, this city.

ADDITION TO COMB FACTORY.

KEENE, N. H.—The Wilcox Comb Company is building an addition to its present plant on Ralston street. The building, 50 by 154 feet and two stories high, will be on the site of the old Ashuelot mills burned 30 years ago.

Plummer's Waist Dept.

This department always excelling in value—enlarged and remodeled—is brimful of new goods
Specially Priced Items for Monday's Selling

TWO MODELS in Linene Waists, one front in scalloped effect, the other front designed with alternating panels of embroidery and tucks..... 1.00

TWO MODELS in Embroidered Linene Waists, one of blind embroidery, the other made of fine eyelet work..... 1.50

BLACK TAFFETA WAIST, front of broad plaits and jet buttons, tucked back and sleeves... 2.98

NET WAIST, braided all over, made with Gibson plait front, ornamented with crochet buttons, silk lined, colors green, wistaria, cream and white..... 5.98

CHIFFON WAIST, yoke and collar of soutache braid, below yoke tucked, colors walnut, sage green, 10.00 gray and stone blue.....

STRIPED FLANNEL WAISTS, made with broad plaits each side of center plait, fancy buttons, gray, blue, green, brown..... 2.98

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For tickets and information call on or address

WILLARD MASSEY, N. E. F. & P. A., 176 Washington St., Boston

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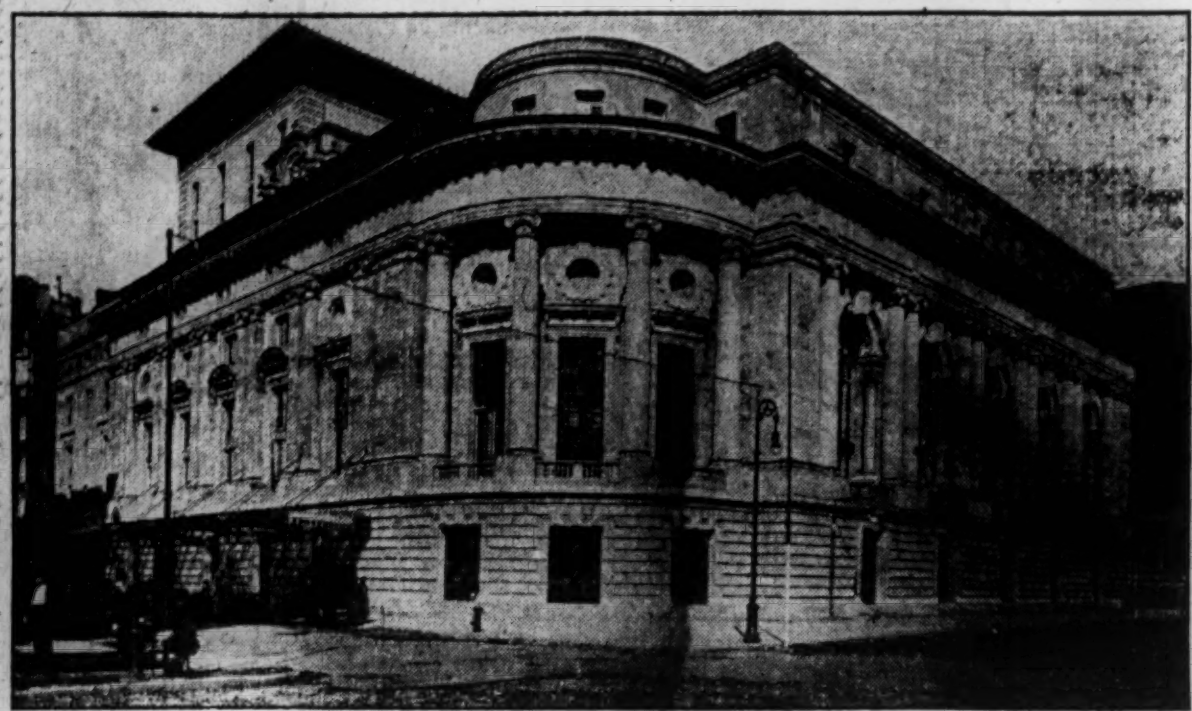
APPOINTS HOME COMING DAY.

ALBANY, Ore.—A "home-coming" of all former residents of Albany will be held in connection with the Albany Apple Fair this month. The committee in charge of the fair designated Friday, Oct. 29, the last day of the fair, as "Albany day," and it is planned to make the home-coming of former Albanians one of the most unique and enjoyable events ever held in this city.

Photographs Enlarged
FINISHED in crayon, sepia or water colors. Prices \$1.50 to \$1.50, according to size. Films developed. 10c. any size. STERNHILF, 6 Music Hall Bldg., Boston

The Monitor
IS THE PAPER
FOR THE HOME

New York's New Theater, Which Opens Next Month, Similar to Continental Type of Playhouse



(Copyrighted by The New Theater, New York, 1909.)
NEW THEATER, CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY.

Besides a fine stage, 100 feet wide, and a commodious auditorium, with all the usual theater accommodations, the building contains a founders' room, library, roof garden, tea room, and many things not common to the American playhouse.

NEW YORK.—The New Theater, the opening of which has been arranged on an elaborate scale for the beginning of next month, is attracting widespread attention in New York because of its announced purpose of adherence to the highest esthetic ideals and the ambitious outline for its winter activities which has been extensively circulated.

The equipment of this theater is made especially interesting by the great excellence and educational value promised by its backers for its productions in the drama and opera. The structure alone, which has so far received but little attention from critics and the general public, is one which is sure to enhance greatly the beauty of Central Park West, the rapidly developing thoroughfare on which it is located.

As the theater is no commercial venture—at least, so it is stated—considerable latitude was allowed the architects, Carrere & Hastings, of this city, in its arrangement. It was not designed according to the usual interpretation of the American idea. Before drawing the plans the architects visited and closely studied the representative theaters abroad and took from each the best available points. Not only did they consider beauty and the convenience of patrons, but they paid particular attention to sight-lines, with the result that every seat in the house commands an excellent view of the stage.

The building conforms to the continental type, in which the stage and audience room occupy but a moderate portion of the whole. Thus it has been possible to provide for a commodious foyer, two grand staircases, retiring and smoking rooms, a tea room, restaurant, buffet, offices for the directorate and staff, scores of entrances and exits, numerous vestibules and a founders' room, green room and library.

Viewed from the approaches along Central Park West, the structure is both dignified and imposing. It is of clear gray Indiana limestone, occupying an entire block frontage between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, and architecturally, as well as in its location, suggests a civic, even a national, institution. Although the theater is modern, it is somewhat in the spirit of the Italian Renaissance of the late sixteenth century. From the corner-stone, laid more than a year ago, to the roof garden and terrace with which the structure is capped, it is a playhouse in every sense of the word.

A trip through the building, taken for the first time, might lead the visitor to believe he was delving in the recesses of some labyrinth, but in reality the house is exceedingly simple and so planned that the auditorium and countless rooms can be emptied in three minutes. Fifty odd stairways lead to the streets or lobbies; exit doors without number can be opened by the pressing of a woman's hand, and the stage and dressing rooms above can be instantly flooded with water from automatic sprinklers should necessity arise. In fact, no effort has been spared to make this structure of solid cement absolutely safe as well as comfortable and artistic.

The ground floor, as in all latter-day playhouses, embodies the orchestra, or main auditorium, but here the similarity ceases. Not only have the sight-lines been studied with the idea of obtaining harmonious effect without impairing the conditions for seeing and hearing, but the orchestra and balconies have been surrounded with circulations calculated to contribute to the enjoyment and comfort of the playgoer. Standing on the stage the auditorium stretches away in an ellipse, the long axis of which is parallel to the proscenium arch. Under this arrangement, which follows the precedent of the Wagner theater at Bayreuth, the center box is no further from the stage than the last seat in the orchestra in the usual theater. In other words, the auditorium is the shape of half an egg with the proscenium arch in the center of the straight line. Along the curved line rise the founders' boxes, the foyer stalls and first and second balconies in a receding field of driftwood gray and dull Roman gold, the predominating color in the decorations.

The floor pitches at a moderate angle to the stage, so it has not been necessary to raise the boxes greatly. They are six persons each and are decorated with tapestries from the tiny

parlors in the rear. These parlors, in turn, open into a private hall from which short flights of stone steps lead either to the main foyer and circulation on the mezzanine floor, or to the corridor on the ground floor. The hangings of boxes and parlors are in a rich erise and the balustrades of a royal gold bronze elevated on a breche violette marble base with marble dies. The foyer stalls are also done in erise. Above the stalls are the first balcony seats and over them the chairs of the second balcony. In the arrangement of all the seats, whether they be in the orchestra or in the balconies, great care has been taken to provide ample space for comfort.

The tonal effects are most pleasing when viewed from any part of the house. The color scheme of driftwood gray and gold is quiet in the extreme. Moreover, the relief has been studied to interpret the architectural design, so that the gray is sometimes seen on a heavy gold background, and again the gold predominates on a background of gray. To further the effect the carpets are in erise and the proscenium arch is framed in greenish-tinted Connemara marble. Over the arch is the theater's crest, two masks with a looking glass in the center bearing the motto, "To Hold as 'Twere the Mirror up to Nature." Connemara tablets along the walls and under the dome are inscribed with the names of 14 great dramatists.

The auditorium is surrounded on each floor by a broad corridor, which forms a circulation to be used between acts as well as in entering and leaving the playhouse. On the ground floor access is obtained to this through many vestibules and entrances, some of which lead directly to the corridor and others to the boxes, stairways and balconies, or to other parts of the house. At the corners are two monumental, spiral staircases of great beauty. Each is double, one flight being directly over the other and makes the ascent without meeting.

The circulations in the rear of the first and second balconies are commodious and intended to be used as promenades during intermissions. On one floor is the founders' room splendidly fitted, and on the other, the library. The former has been furnished by the founders themselves and is remarkable for its taste and beauty. The library for the players, which adjoins the dressing rooms, is a model of its kind and has oak book cases rising from the floor to the ceiling. The books will include standard works on the drama, books of reference and volumes devoted to art. The top floor of the theater in the front is devoted to a picturesque roof garden, which at the present time is used for rehearsals.

Back of the garden are smaller rehearsal rooms, two circular in shape; comfortably furnished rooms for chorus men and women and model make-up rooms for supernumeraries, etc. They are all airy and illuminated during the daytime by skylights. In reality they have every appearance of modern studios and could be used as such. This floor, like others, is reached by large elevators, so that neither the actors nor the public visiting the garden will be forced to climb lengthy flights of stairs.

The green room, in disuse since the days of Augustin Daly, has been revived. It is located on the ground floor just off the stage. The room will be furnished in keeping with tradition and, as of old, will be used by the players for social intercourse. It will never be open to the public.

A description of the stage requires an article by itself. It embodies the thought and inventions of Claude L. Hagen, the theater's technical director, and will attract the attention of mechanical engineers the world over. It is 100 feet wide and has a proscenium opening of 42 feet wide by 40 feet high. The height from the stage floor to the gridiron is 112 feet and the depth from the stage to the bottom of the pit beneath, 42 feet.

HOLYOKE MAN TO RUN AGAIN.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—W. H. Bullard, the Republican who ran for mayor on the Democratic ticket last fall, announces that he will accept a Democratic nomination this year.



WINTHROP AMES,
Of Boston, director of the New Theater in New York city.

BOSTON'S OPERA HOUSE FINISHED

A Few Touches Here and There Will Complete It Long Before Date Set for the Opening, Nov. 8.

Boston's new Opera House is practically complete. Only some finishing needs to be done in and about the boxes, the remaining chairs installed in the auditorium and carpets laid in the aisles. Although it was only a week ago that the staging was removed from the interior, such an immense amount of work has been done since, that the magnificent structure will be ready to receive an audience long before the date set for the opening, Nov. 8.

All the seats in both balconies are in position, and nothing remains to be done to them or their approaches. In the handsome corridors and foyers on the lower floor the plasterers and marble workers are in the final stages of their labors. All the doors are hung, the gilding is practically finished, the ventilating apparatus is installed and fully tested, and the orchestra pit and the stage are already fully fitted and in daily use at rehearsals.

On Monday the first complete rehearsal with lights and scenery will be held. The orchestra pit is the most commodious ever used in this city and is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered to any level desired by the conductor.

At Railway Terminals

The Boston & Maine road ran another scenic excursion today through the famous Deerfield valley to North Adams and Return. A 10-car train was necessary.

Minneapolis & St. Louis railway private car 300 occupied by Arthur Meier, a director of the Chicago Junction Terminal Company, went forward today over the Boston & Albany en route from Beverly Farms to Chicago.

The officials of the Boston & Albany road report freight business heavier than at any time since 1907.

The big Readville shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road are rushing repairs on engines on account of heavy traffic and the need of more motive power.

SEEK TEXAS HOMES FOR ITALIANS.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—T. H. Mennerite, L. Patonio and Antonio Felli of New York are here seeking a location where 10,000 Italians, mostly sufferers of the recent earthquakes, can settle.

CAMPAIGN OF LABOR AGAINST GOV. DRAPER IS LACKING IN UNITY

Strong Element Deprecates Action of A. F. of L. and Will Support Executive for Reelection.

JUDGE DEWEY OUT

The campaign of labor directors against the reelection of Governor Draper lacks the vital element of unity. There is a strong labor element which not only deprecates the action of the American Federation of Labor but actually supports the candidacy of the Governor.

It has long been known that a large faction in the federation deprecated the effort to put the labor movement into politics in support of any one party. It has also been generally understood that the labor masses refused to accept dictation from their labor leaders as to how they should vote, and this was exemplified more strikingly last year than ever before, when President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor started out to defeat William H. Taft, the Republican candidate for President. No plan was ever so badly defeated, and many of the rank and file hoped it would be a lesson.

Now the labor leaders have taken up a broader plan, namely, to defeat all candidates for the Legislature who will not pledge themselves to the legislative program of the federation. The bills they wish enacted are those permitting peaceful picketing in times of strikes, the anti-injunction, the fines bill, workmen's compensation bill, and direct nominations and the income tax resolution. The main fights will be made in the close districts, where they believe there is some hope of success.

The attitude taken by some of the labor men of prominence in support of Governor Draper's veto of the bill to increase the penalties in connection with the eight-hour law has caused the men antagonizing the Governor some concern. District Master Workman Thomas H. Canning of D. A. 30, Knights of Labor, openly accuses the officials of the American Federation of Labor of making politics out of the bill. He says the legislative committee from the federation did not want to get the bill through, but put up to the Governor a measure which it was impossible for him to sign, in order that it might be used against him. Mr. Canning declares that the interests of labor were sacrificed that these men might do this. This statement is in the form of an official report to District Assembly 30, which covers the entire state of Massachusetts, and the report was accepted by it.

Another prominent labor man who denounces the action of the federation is Joseph Lofthouse of Lawrence, secretary of the Woolsorters union, said to be the largest organization of its kind in the country. This official says the men at the head of the federation in the state are more interested in the Democratic party than they are in trade unionism and deprecates the attack on the Governor as harmful to the labor movement. Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford, a member of Boot and Shoe Workers union No. 238, is another labor man who is backing up the Governor.

The fact that the name of former Judge Henry S. Dewey of Boston is not to go on the official ballot removes one candidate for Governor from the arena. Very few felt that he would be a large factor in the contest, but the ballot law commission decides that the Independent League nomination was not a legal one, as no valid convention was held. The commission also holds that Judge Dewey's nomination papers were not properly certified. So his name as the candidate of the theocratic party is also ruled out.

There is one independent candidate for the Senate in the field in the state, ex-Representative John E. White of Tisbury, who will run as a Republican-Citizen in the Cape district. There are several candidates for the House running as independents, as follows:

First Barnstable—John W. Dalton, Sandwich, Independent-Citizen; Isaac Small, Bourne, Republican-Citizen.

Third Barnstable—Alfred W. Cushman, Provincetown, Republican-Citizen.

First Berkshire—Robert B. Harvie, North Adams, Independent-Republican.

Third Bristol—Michael J. Kenney, Taunton, Republican-Citizen.

Seventh Bristol—Gerrett Geils, Jr., New Bedford, Republican Independent.

Sixth Essex—William J. Meade, Lawrence, Democratic-Independent.

Sixteenth Essex—Charles Robinson, Marblehead, Independent.

Twenty-first Essex—Daniel F. McCormick, Gloucester, Republican-Independent.

Twenty-second Essex—James A. MacDonald, Gloucester, Republican-Independent; James C. Hanrahan, Gloucester, Republican-Citizen.

Twenty-third Essex—Charles E. Elwell, Rockport, Republican-Independent.

Fourteenth Middlesex—John J. Mahoney, Lowell, Independent-Democratic.

Twenty-fourth Middlesex—Fred P. Greenwood, Everett, Independent-Citizen.

Nantucket—Benjamin Sharp, Independent-Citizen.

Sixth Suffolk—Frank Badaracco Boston, Republican-Citizen; James J. Bowdren, Boston, Republican-Citizen; Richard L. Babson, Boston, Republican-Citizen; Albert Holbrook, Boston, Republican-Citizen; Alexander G. Vaccaro, Boston, Republican-Citizen.

Seventh Suffolk—John Quinn, Jr., Democratic-Independent.

Eighteenth Suffolk—Daniel F. Cronin,

MAGAZINE WRITER REPLIES TO TARIFF MEDDLING CHARGE

Article Exonerates Shoe and Leather Interests of Alleged Interference With Textile Duties.

FAIR TRIAL DESIRED

The October issue of the New England Shoe and Leather Gazette contains an article in reply to one which appeared in the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in which the latter association takes the attitude of condemning the New England Shoe and Leather Association for alleged interfering with the tariff on textiles and more particularly Charles H. Jones, whose labors for the free hide victory were conspicuous.

After exonerating Mr. Jones of the charge of meddling with the textile tariff, the article in the Gazette in regard to some features of the new free hide tariff says in part:

"Some of the few manufacturers, who felt that the duty should not be reduced, have publicly expressed themselves as in favor of giving the new rates a fair trial, and while some competition may possibly result, no disastrous consequences are to be anticipated.

"It is safe to say that throughout the entire trade there is a strong feeling that even if some lines of foreign shoes do find a limited market in this country, no serious damage will be done; what may at first appear to be our loss, will perhaps prove in the end to have been gain both for manufacturer and consumer.

"Makers of shoes in this country will certainly be quick to profit by any examples of better or cheaper shoes that the foreigners may be able to send us; and it is probably safe to say that there are not a half dozen manufacturers, either of leather or shoes, in the whole country, who would think of going back to taxed hides, and the former rates of protection on leather and shoes, if the opportunity offered."

FOOD FAIR HOLDS SUFFRAGISTS' DAY

Tonight the Rev. Anna Shaw, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, Will Speak.

Woman's suffrage day is being observed at the New England Food Fair in Mechanics building today, and this evening the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of New York, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, will address the suffragists and those interested in their cause in Paul Revere hall at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Shaw arrived in Boston this morning and will attend the Garrison memorial meeting at Park Street church this afternoon and will later dine with several prominent suffragists at the College Club.

The booth of the Massachusetts association is an interesting place to visit and there one has an opportunity to sign the mammoth national petition of the suffragists. Between 1200 and 1500 names are weekly being added to this petition. The corner of one of the upper halls occupied by the Woman's Exchange is attracting a host of visitors daily and at the counters is to be found a wide variety of fancy work, painted china and other novelties. The Woman's Press Association also has an attractive booth in this hall and a free distribution of the Woman's Journal, the official organ of the suffragists, is made here.

The coming week will be one of special days and new attractions. Nearly every day will see the arrival of excursion parties at the Food Fair from different parts of New England. On Monday will occur the first concert by the Bostonian Woman's Orchestra.

COUNT VISITS WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Colin Swan Ugliaas, an attaché of the Swedish embassy to the United States, has been spending the week in this city with friends, and has visited various large factories.

Boston, Democratic-Independent; Michael F. O'Brien, Boston, Democratic-Independent; George Kenney, Boston, Democratic-Citizen.

Nineteenth Suffolk—Joseph J. Goode, Boston, Democratic-Independent.

Twenty-sixth Suffolk—David White, Chelsea, Republican-Citizen.

Seventeenth Worcester—John H. Thompson, Worcester, Democratic-Independent.

Twenty-first Worcester—Henry E. Bean, Worcester, Republican-Independent.

Democrats for Income Tax, Says James H. Vahey

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—"The Republican party has made up its mind to defeat the income tax bill, and we should do all in our power to prevent it," declared James H. Vahey, Democratic candidate for Governor, at a rally in this city Friday evening.

Eugene N. Foss, Congressman O'Connell, Roger Sherman Hoar and Otis T. Russell spoke after coming over from Williamstown, where a conference was held.

L. P. Hollander & Co. Bargains Bargains

High Class Novelties in Woolen Dress Goods

We have too much stock and this is the best time to get rid of it, because it is the time when these seasonable fabrics are in the greatest demand. The values are what we usually offer at our end of the season mark-downs. Every piece has been carefully selected by our buyer in foreign markets—many single dress patterns, also remnants in suitable lengths for girls' and children's dresses.

Below is cited an example of the values:

PLAIN SUITINGS—This lot is made up of broken lines of Serges and Cashmeres in navy, brown, green, tan and light blue shades. Formerly \$1.75 and \$2.25 Now \$1.00

NOVELTY SUITINGS in dark color combinations, forming indistinct plaids, also a great variety of stripes in beautiful effects. Formerly \$2.00 and \$3.00 Now \$1.50

FANCY SUITINGS—Rich, soft, autumn colorings in new shades, including diagonal plaids suitable for tailored suits. Formerly \$3.00 and \$3.50 Now \$2.00

New Tailored Suits for Women

(SECOND FLOOR)

We have added to our stock this past week many new models, copies of the latest imported suits. Also, will place on sale Monday morning some splendid values at

\$35.00, \$40.00 and \$45.00

These suits are of imported Broadcloths and Novelty Woolens, coats of suits lined throughout with all silk linings and interlined for cold weather.

WAISTS

Many new styles just received both from Paris and our own workrooms.

Prices from \$5.00 upwards

202 to 216 Boylston Street

Parlor and Library Tables At Less Than Manufacturer's Cost

We are overstocked with Parlor and Library Tables, and these, in addition to the balance of the LOTT-ENGLISH goods, must be moved at once. We need the room, and the following prices will give you some idea of what reductions we have made:

Beautiful Colonial Oak Parlor Table, reduced from \$15 to... \$7.50

Round top Oak Parlor Table, with shelf and French legs, reduced from \$8.50 to... \$4.95

Square, pattern-top Oak Parlor Table, with shelf and French legs, reduced from \$9.00 to... \$4.50

Massive Oak Library Table, heavy posts and claw feet, reduced from \$49.50 to... \$25.00

Beautiful Mahogany Library Table, with large drawers, shelf and French legs, reduced from \$48.00 to... \$24.00

Artistic Library Table, turned post, shelf, large drawers, reduced from \$24.00 to... \$12.00

Mahogany Library Table, with shelf, draw and shaped base, reduced from \$19.00 to... \$9.50

All furniture from the LOTT-ENGLISH stock is being disposed of at fifty cents on the dollar. Do not delay taking advantage of this sale, as the assortment will soon be depleted.

Everything for Furnishing the Home

FRANK FERDINAND, Inc.
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE
2260 Washington Street - Roxbury District
OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

THE MONITOR IS THE PAPER FOR THE HOME

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

THE director of the Boston Opera has added to his contraltos another artist whom he can rely on to help make the performances at the new opera house what the founders wish them to be. Madame Rosa Olitzka was with the San Carlo company in 1907, when certain Bostonians were moved to think that the director of that company was the right man to be at the head of a permanent opera in Boston. She will therefore be one of the group of whom perhaps Alice Nielsen and Constantino are the leaders, the group who will stand for the San Carlo methods in the Boston company.

Madame Olitzka's experience has been broad. She has sung with the Metropolitan Opera Company in German opera and she has appeared on the stage of Bayreuth. Her operas in Boston will be "Trovatore," "Aida" and "Giocanda," and if "Lohengrin" is performed here she will probably sing the part of Ortrud.

CAMBRIDGE SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The first symphony concert in Cambridge will be given in Sanders theater on Thursday evening, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock. The soloist will be Miss Laura Combs, who as soprano of the quartet in Beethoven's choral symphony was heard with the orchestra in Boston last spring. The two chief numbers of the first Boston concert of this season, the Second symphony of Brahms and the "Don Juan" of Strauss, are on the program, which in detail is as follows: Beethoven, Overture "Coriolanus"; Haydn, Aria "With Verduce Clad"; Brahms, Symphony in D major, No. 2; Bizet, Aria "Je dis que rien ne m'épouvante"; Strauss, Tone-poem "Don Juan."

At the symphony concerts of Friday afternoon, Oct. 22, and Saturday evening, Oct. 23, Mr. Fiedler will perform Beethoven's eighth symphony and Granville Bantock's comedy overture entitled "The Pierrot of the Minute." This work, by an English composer new to the symphony concerts, is based on some fantastic verses by the English poet, E. Dowson. The verses deal with the love of Pierrot for the moon, and the overture is said to be written in as fantastic and sentimental a vein as the verses themselves.

The soloist at these concerts will be the concert master of the orchestra, Prof. Willy Hess. At the request of many of his friends he will play the work in which he first appeared as soloist with the orchestra in the fall of 1904, Joachim's Hungarian concerto.

NEW YORK.—The demand of Manager Dippel of the Metropolitan Opera Company upon the Musical Protective Union that two first horn players, experts who have played with the great orchestras of Europe, be permitted to play with the orchestra during the coming season, has not been acceded to. The union rules are that no musician can join unless he has played in this country six months.

At the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan hall, Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 8:15 p. m., there will be a concert by advanced students.

The managers of Symphony hall seem resolved on risking a performance of Shakespeare's "Tempest" by Ben Greet and his fellow actors, in addition to a performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Last season the "Tempest" was half promised, and withheld because its popularity seemed a little less certain than that of its companion play in the Ben Greet repertory. Last year was a Mendelssohn year, and perhaps that is why the "Midsummer Night's Dream," in association with Mendelssohn's Nocturne, Scherzo and "Wedding March," overshadowed the "Tempest" with its less known incidental music by Sir Arthur Sullivan. This company will not furnish all the music on the program of the "Tempest"; there will be played by way of prelude Tchaikovsky's Fantasia for orchestra, which is named after Shakespeare's play and was inspired by it.

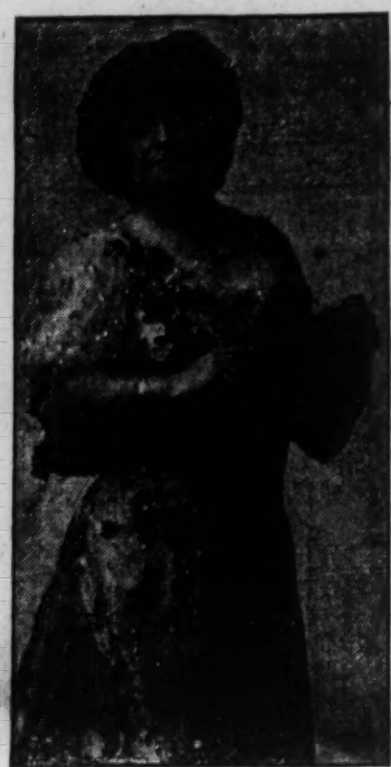
"Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given in Symphony hall Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, at 2:30 o'clock, with principal characters as follows: Bottom, a weaver, Ben Greet; Oberon, king of the fairies, George Vivian; Titania, queen of the fairies, Ruth Vivian; Puck, or Robin Goodfellow, Millicent Evison.

The complete cast of "The Tempest," which will be played on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, at 8:15 o'clock is as follows: Alonso, King of Naples, P. J. Kelly; Sebastian, his brother, Charles G. Barney; Prospero, the rightful Duke of Milan, Frank McEntee; Antonio, his brother, the usurping Duke, Walter Beck; Gonzalo, an honest old counselor, George Hare; Francisco and Adrian, lords, Philip Golden, Hubert Allen; Caliban, a savage, Ben Greet; Trinculo, a jester, Percival Seymour; Miranda, daughter to Prospero, Violet Vivian; Ariel, a spirit, Ruth Vivian; Iris, Grace Halsey Mills; Ceres, Millicent Evison; Juno, Mary Cameron; the dances by Ruth Vivian, Percival Seymour and others; scene, an enchanted island.

Both "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Tempest" will have for background a single set of artistic hangings and there will be no change of scene.

At both performances the Ben Greet Company will be assisted by an orchestra of 55 Symphony men under Gustav Strube.

The Hoffmann Quartet will be in the field again this winter. Their plans are still incomplete. The Hess-Schroeder Quartet, with plans complete except as to soloists, will be the first of the Boston quartets to give a concert. They begin their season in Jordan hall Thursday evening, Oct. 28, with this program: Dittersdorf, quartet in E-flat major; A. Foote, Toss on various strings quartet.



MADAME ROSA OLITZKA.
New contralto of the Boston Opera Company, who formerly sang with the San Carlo Company.

Op. 32, A minor; Debussy, two movements from quartet in G minor, Op. 10; Beethoven, quartet in C major, Op. 59, No. 3.

The Kneisel Quartet tour will be very nearly continuous from now until next spring. Their twenty-fifth season promises to be the most active they have ever known. Mr. Kneisel has just completed his engagements for most of the soloists who are to assist at the Boston concerts and a partial announcement is as follows: At the Chickering hall series, Mme. Olga Samaroff, Josef Kavorik, Georges Longy, Ernst Perabo, George Proctor. At the Fenway court series the artists so far engaged are Josef Kavorik and Leo Schultz.

Singers know no department of activity in which they can so completely be themselves as the department of the recital, and of late years the great singers have not felt quite satisfied with their careers until they have made some victories in the difficult recital field. And so we find Bispham taking as much pleasure in getting close to his audience through his reading of a few songs which he happens to like as he ever took in winning the applause of an opera house for his impersonation of Alberich or of Beckmesser. George Hamlin has had his triumphs in oratorio; but these, like the operatic triumphs of Bispham, owed something to the presence of other artists. He is not satisfied with appearing before a large oratorio audience with renowned singers on the platform beside him, he is not satisfied with being one element in a large tone picture; he must have a chance to make a whole picture of his own, even if the picture is one of small size and does not attract the many.

Mr. Hamlin will sing in Chickering hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19, a set of songs of a date which in musical history is counted ancient, he will sing a nineteenth century group and a few modern works. In these he will cover the whole ground of vocal expression and he will sound a hundred springs of emotion that oratorio knows nothing of. Small wonder that song constantly tempts artists away from the triumph of the large concert platform. It holds



BEN GREET.
He will take parts of Bottom, the weaver, and of Caliban in performances in Symphony hall.

more possibilities than the greatest of them can ever exhaust, and victory, when it comes, belongs individually to him who wins it.

The Cecilia Society, Wallace Goodrich conductor, will sing at their first concert, Thursday, Dec. 2, Mozart's "Requiem" and the finale of the first act of "Parsifal." This concert will be in

RECITALS
CHICKERING HALL
Tues. Eve. Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock
GEORGE HAMLIN SONG RECITAL
Prices: \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00.

memory of B. J. Lang. The soloist will be Mrs. Edith Chapman Gould, the New York mezzo-soprano, who was the soloist when Mr. Lang, at the end of his service as conductor of the Cecilia Society, performed the "Children's Crusade."

The society will sing at their second concert, Feb. 17, Wolff-Ferrari's "Vita Nuova," which they produced last year, and the "Song of Destiny" by Brahms.

At their third concert, the date of which is not yet fixed, they will sing "Hiawatha's Departure," from Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha," and other music.

In planning for the coming season's concerts the directors of the Apollo Club have decided to repeat last year's experiment of making the first concert an event of so much importance as to call out the patronage of the general public. They have placed the management of their first concert this season, which occurs on the evening of Nov. 3 at Symphony hall, in the hands of L. H. Mudgett, and he has secured Madame Galski, the dramatic soprano, for their soloist. Applications for seats other than those taken by the associate members of the club may be made to Manager Mudgett at Symphony hall.

Arrangements have been made for Isidora Duncan to appear in her Greek dances at Symphony hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 4. On this occasion Miss Duncan will be assisted by an orchestra of Symphony players, and she will introduce many novelties with which her Boston admirers are as yet unacquainted.

The Woman's Charity Club announces a concert to be given in Symphony hall Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 27, with Dr. Ludwig Wullner and Miss Tilly Koenen as principal artists. Tickets may be procured at the Symphony hall box office, Herrick's, Copley Square, Connelly & Burke's and at the Adams house.

Dr. Wullner in consenting to appear in joint recital with another singer, has made an exception to his usual practice, because ordinarily he does not sing in miscellaneous concerts and does not even take part in concerts with choral societies. By exception, too, his accompanist, Mr. Bos, will play some piano solos. In Europe Mr. Bos is well known as an interpreter of the classical masters; he has made a special study of Mozart and Weber.

At the American Music hall, formerly the Orpheum theater, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock, Samuel W. Cole will start a new singing class similar to the classes of the People's Choral Union. Mr. Cole's purpose is to give all who join this class instruction in sight singing by an easier method than the usual one of reading from notes. The admission, as at the People's classes, is 10 cents and music is furnished free.

derick Hastings, baritone, who was heard last season in Symphony hall with Mme. Nordica, will give a song recital in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, Nov. 2. His accompanist will be Arthur Foote.

Carlo Buonamici will give a recital in Steinert hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 9. Mr. Buonamici will play works of Haydn, Oswald, Liszt, Faure, Cyril Scott, Debussy, Moszkowski and Chopin, and the oriental fantasia "Isaurey" of Balakireff.

Miss Mary R. Tracy, soprano, announces a song recital for Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, in Steinert hall. She will be assisted by Katherine Halliday, violinist, Margaret Gorham will play the accompaniments.

Felix Fox will give a pianoforte recital in Steinert hall on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 18.

Charles Anthony, who has already given a piano recital at the Conservatory this fall, will make an appearance in Steinert hall Monday afternoon, Nov. 1.

George Copeland, Jr., will give his first piano recital in Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, at 8:15 o'clock.

Fritz Kreisler's violin recital will be given in Jordan hall Monday afternoon, Oct. 25, at 3 o'clock.

Mme. Schumann-Heink's song recital will be given in Symphony hall Saturday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 2:30 p. m.

Mme. Sembrich will give a song recital in Symphony hall Friday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 2:30 o'clock.

Misses' Capes

Evening Wear . . . Dancing School

Made in our own work-rooms of soft wools, lined with silk or satin, or unlined, after models from Liberty & Company, of London.

These capes are eminently suitable for the young girl for evening wear and

Just the thing to wear over light dresses, as they do not crush delicate fabrics.

East India House
373 Boylston St., near Arlington.

Fur Motor Coats For Women

We feature Fur Motor Coats more extensively than any other Boston store

This season we have been especially fortunate in securing a line of fur garments that, considering the rapidly increasing prices, offers extraordinary values to those who are prepared to buy early.

With the necessary addition of several hundred square feet to the space it occupied last season, our Fur Section is now one of the largest in the entire country devoted solely to such goods.

We give below a brief description of some of the garments. There are dozens of other styles already in stock, while new ones are arriving daily.

Women's Seal Coats—Australian seal coats, made from selected skins, European dyed, brocade silk linings, imported buttons, 40 to 50 inches long. Prices range from \$5.00 to 125.00

Hudson Seal Coats—Made from foreign dyed skins of the finest workmanship, brocade satin linings, three models. Prices. \$150.00 to 300.00

Women's Squirrel Coats—Sable dyed, made from very finest squirrel skins, 8-inch border of same, brocade silk linings. Price. \$125.00
Same Coat, 52 inches long, at 165.00

Women's Squirrel Coats—Sable dyed, 54 inches long, box effect. Price. \$200.00

Women's Pony Coats—Natural Russian pony coats, made from the baby pony. These are beautifully marked and of fine lustre, 36 inches long, shawl collar. Price \$65.00
Same coat, 42 and 50 inches long, at 115.00

Russian Pony Coats, Many Styles, Taken from Imported Models. Prices, 85.00 and 100.00

Women's Fur Scarfs and Muffs

American Sable Muffs at 30.00 to 200.00

American Sable Scarfs at 30.00 to 250.00

Black Lynx Muffs at 50.00 to 125.00

Black Lynx Scarfs at 40.00 to 100.00

Black Fox Sets at 70.00

Many other styles of fur sets in Persian, Caracul, Japanese mink, marten, raccoon and pointed fox, at prices from 10.00 to 65.00

Women's Cloth Motor Coats

Women's Imported Coats—German automobile coat, made of fine wool diagonal; semi-fitted, lined throughout with peau de cygne, deep shawl collar of raccoon. Price. \$125.00

Women's Frieze Coats—A stunningly attractive model of imported Irish frieze. Price. \$65.00

Women's Plaid Coats—French plaid in brown and white, large, loose but stylish model, broad belt across back. Price \$45.00

English Burberry Coats—Rain and dust proof, loose mannish coat, worn with comfort over other wraps. Price. \$20.00

Leather Auto Ulsters—7-8 length, in tan shade, a very warm and practical coat. Price. \$35.00

Smart Auto Coat—Of heavy all wool cheviot, all colors, lined to hips with Skinner's satin. Price. . . \$25.00

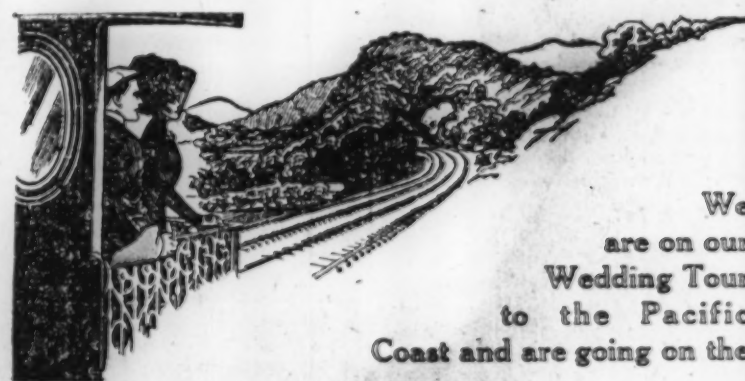
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

PLAN WAREHOUSE FOR BURLINGTON

PORTLAND, Ore.—Burlington, the new town on the line of the United Rail-way electric road, on the banks of the river below Portland, is to have a shipping warehouse for the convenience of importers and exporters of products, on a large scale. The Portland-Burlington Warehouse Company, recently incorporated for the purpose of constructing a large dock and warehouse in Burlington, is getting ready to go ahead with the building immediately.

COAL CONCERN SUES L. H. MONKS.

The Monks Coal Company brought a bill in the superior court today against Lester H. Monks et al., seeking to reach and apply the interest of Lester Monks under the will of his grandfather, John P. Monks. The amount claimed is \$14,735.



20th Century Limited

as we wish to see the Berkshire Hills by daylight, ride through the Mohawk Valley and along the shores of the great lakes. We left South Station, Boston, at 1.00 p.m. and will arrive in Chicago at 8:30 tomorrow morning, where we make direct connection for through trains West. No description of the trip can equal the reality.

Three other splendid trains to the West via the

New York Central Lines

Leave South Station at 10.30 a. m., 2.00 and 4.50 p. m.

Stop-over at Niagara Falls—no extra charge.

Call on agents at Boston and Albany Railroad Stations, or at City Ticket Office, 368 Washington Street. Phone 2140 Fort Hill, for maps, time tables, tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and information.



CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL, 2 Performances
The Ben Greet Company

(40 Players)

Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 23, at 2.30

In a performance of Shakespeare's

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Incidental Music by Mendelssohn

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 26, at 8.15

SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY

THE TEMPEST

Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan

ORCHESTRA OF 55 SYMPHONY PLAYERS

GUSTAV STRUBE, Conductor

TICKETS, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Public

sale opens Friday, Oct. 15. Mail orders

should be addressed to L. H. Mudgett,

Symphony Hall.

SANDERS THEATRE, CAMBRIDGE

Boston Symphony Orchestra

MAX FIEDLER, Conductor

EIGHT CONCERTS

On Thursday Evenings, Oct. 21, Nov. 18,

Dec. 16, Jan. 20, Feb. 10, March 5, March 31

and April 26.

The assisting Solo Artists will be Miss

LAURA COMBS, Miss JANET DUFE, Mme.

JUSSEM DE MOSS, Mme. SAMAROFF,

Messrs. MISCHA ELMAN, HEINRICH

GERHARD, STELVAN NOACK, and HEIN-

RICH WARNE.

Season Tickets \$7, at Geo. H. Kent's Un-

iversity Book Store, Harvard St., Cam-

bridge, on and after Saturday, Oct. 16.

DO YOU WANT TO LEARN TO SING?

10c WEEKLY MUSIC FREE

Beginners' Class, Recital Hall, New

England Conservatory of Music, Com-

encing Weekly, Wednesday Eve-

Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock.

Intermediate Class, Recital

Weekly, Commencing Sunday

at 3 o'clock.

Advanced Class, Pro-

duction, Jordan Hall, Com-

ing, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock.

day, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE NEWS



VIEW ALONG THE METROPOLITAN BOULEVARD AT ATLANTIC. Showing on the left a portion of the tract of land now being offered by Charles M. Conant and on the right the waters of beautiful Quincy bay.

ATLANTIC-BY-THE-SEA.

In 1640 Lord Newbury transferred a large acreage of shore land on Quincy bay to one Glover. This transfer was made by "grant," and a large portion of this particular grant has been held by the Glover family ever since. Many overtures have been made during the past 20 years for the purchase of this estate, but all of the heirs have never favored a proposal until this past summer. The public, therefore, has never had an opportunity to purchase any part of this beautiful location until recently.

This property is now in the hands of Charles M. Conant of the Old South building, who obtained agreements for its purchase early in the summer and offered it to the public Labor Day, subdivided into home-sites, since which time many lots have been sold and much interest manifested.

Situated on the shore, offering every attraction which nature can afford to those who love the ocean, and yet only

five miles from the State House and less than half an hour from Boston's shops, theaters and offices—bordering on the metropolitan boulevard—this desirable opportunity for home-seekers cannot be duplicated in or around the "Hub."

The place must be seen to be fully appreciated, inasmuch as not one Bostonian in a thousand has the slightest idea that such a delightful, restful location can be found so near at hand—only 13 minutes from South station to Atlantic, with 82 trains a day.

Contractors are now stripping the loam from the cross streets, preparatory to their acceptance by the city, which means that it is only a matter of detail to supply the new houses with every city convenience and comfort. A visit to Atlantic-by-the-Sea is really worth the while of any person who has an eye for the beautiful and wants a permanent home in a restricted section. Mr. Conant's team meets trains (see advertisement) and ushers are constantly on the grounds.

Two important transfers of Back Bay property are recorded, involving more than \$30,000 in assessed valuation.

The stable property at 231 Newbury street has passed to the ownership of William L. McKee, Francis W. Hummel, et al, giving title. The tax rating is \$20,000; of which \$10,100 is on the 2520 square feet of land. Cabot, Cabot & Forbes were the brokers in the transaction.

The other sale just consummated in this district is that of the estate at 432 Marlboro street. Aurelia M. Chaffield takes title from Margaret Tyner. There is a three-story brick house and 1556 square feet of land, the whole taxed at \$13,500, of which \$5100 is the land's share. Blake & Loud were the brokers.

SOUTH AND WEST ENDS.

Israel Wisotsky has purchased from Max Ginsburg the two three-story well fronted houses numbered 78 and 80 Malden street. South End, taxed for \$11,400. They occupy 3389 square feet of land, rated at \$3400.

J. Murray Howe reports the sale of the property at 8 North Grove street, West End, from E. D. Colman, executor of the estate of George F. Parkman, and the city of Boston. This is one of the few remaining properties belonging to the Parkman estate that have not already been sold by this broker. It consists of 348 square feet of land with a three-story brick building. The assessed value is \$1700, of which \$700 is on the land and \$1000 on the building. The purchaser is Elizabeth Moughan.

The brick house at 84 Myrtle street, West End, taxed for \$6000, which was owned by James V. Parker, has been purchased by Philip Zabor. The lot area is 1152 square feet, rated at \$4000. The new owner has already taken title.

ROXBURY-DORCHESTER CHANGES.

Papers have gone to record at the Suffolk registry of deeds whereby Morris Jacob sells to Kevork M. Sranblian the brick apartment house property at 58 to 60 Elm street, near Humboldt avenue, Elm Hill, Roxbury. Each house contains three suites with improvements. There are about 5130 square feet of land and all are taxed for \$17,000. Samuel M. Melkon was the broker.

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports final papers passed in the sale of the Ancha A. Libbey estate at 5 Adams street, Dorchester. The property consists of a three-story French-style house of 14 rooms and bath and 10,930 square feet of the most picturesque land left on Meeting House Hill. Ellen M. Kingsley buys for a home. The assessed value is \$7900, of which \$4900 is on the land.

Raymond P. Delano has sold for Mary T. Griswold the estate at 238 Boston street, Dorchester. It comprises 19,540 feet of land, mansion house and stable, all assessed for \$10,800. Harry H. O'Brienberger buys for improvement and occupancy.

SALE IN AUBURNDALE.

Title to the estate at 6 Rowe street, consisting of a modern 11-room house and about 7000 square feet of land has been conveyed to Emily D. Miller by Charlotte E. Grantham. The new owner buys for a summer home. George W. Breed, 308 Tremont building, was the broker.

BROOKLINE SALES.

J. Edward Kirker has sold for William H. Hawley of Malden the two-family frame dwelling at 31 Oakland road, Brookline. The property is valued by the assessors at \$8500, with \$2500 on the lot of 6195 square feet of land. The purchasers were Mary M. and Richard A. Brine.

The single frame dwelling at 32 Oakland road, Brookline, owned by William H. Hawley, has been sold to Andrew F. Conway, who is to occupy. This parcel is taxed on \$6700, of which \$2200 is on the 5080 square feet of land. J. Edward Kirker was the broker.

BY T. H. RAYMOND. and of Central square, Cambridge square, Somerville, in

SPEAKERS URGE USE OF PARKMAN FUNDS ON IMPROVED PARKS

Music Pavilion for Boston Common Is First Betterment Asked at Hearing Before Board of Aldermen.

A majority of the speakers at a meeting of the board of aldermen sitting as a committee on public improvements late Monday afternoon favored using the income of the Parkman fund for the purpose of improving the parks of Boston, rather than in their maintenance. The improvement first favored was a music pavilion on the Common.

A few weeks ago Mayor Hibbard sent a communication to the board of aldermen with orders accompanying, which purport to divide the money between the park and public grounds departments, at the same time giving authority to the heads of each department to spend the money in the way they see fit.

This idea of the mayor's was generally opposed, the speakers saying that they believed the city council should have control of the income and determine how it should be spent. Judge Michael H. Sullivan, president of the United Improvement Associations, was the first speaker, and he favored the views just cited.

Leslie K. Storr, speaker for the Handel and Haydn Society, was in favor of the pavilion. Boston is primarily a musical city, he said, but the accommodations are behind those of other cities.

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald said there should be a pavilion on Boston common. He also favored a botanical garden and a forum on the Common and a zoo at Franklin park. Such improvements, he said, were to be seen in the large cities of Europe which he visited.

Senator James H. Doyle favored a pavilion and forum on Boston Common and also the using of a portion of the fund for maintenance. If the money is all used for improvements, he said, in a short time the appropriation of the park department for maintenance will have to be increased from year to year. He was opposed to taking the authority to spend the money from the city government.

George Cherry of the Mt. Hope Improvement Association, Frank C. Wood of the East Boston Improvement Association, James C. Clark of the Harvard Improvement Association, John J. Bangs, Joseph P. Lomasney, and A. A. Fales also spoke.

to the Ferry Hill Trust which was formed for the purpose of exploiting the property. The estate comprises 155 lots of the most beautiful land on the South Shore—magnificent because of its natural picturesque beauty, covered with fir, spruce and cedar trees, and overlooking the North river, Haverbrook beach and the ocean. The new owners have already sold several lots.

A. H. Small et al. have sold the estate at 134 Hudson street, Marlboro, consisting of a cottage and 40 square feet of land. The sale was made to Wallace Ratnes.

The sale for Edgar Greenleaf of Malden of his estate at 116 Cross street, comprising land containing 4215 square feet, together with a 2½-story frame dwelling, the whole being assessed on a valuation of \$2300, \$1300 of which is on the land and the balance on the house. The purchaser was P. H. Stratton of Cambridge.

James A. Wilson has conveyed about 20 acres of his farm in Lexington. The property was purchased by J. W. Wilbur Company, who has had an extensive sale upon the land during the past week.

The sale of the estate at 147-149 Hancock street, Everett, consisting of a new modern 4-apartment house of 18 rooms and 3500 square feet of land, the whole assessed on a valuation of \$5500. The purchaser was the Middlesex Associates.

The completion of the sale of the estate at 8 Miller avenue, Cambridge, the deed having gone to record. The estate comprises an eight-room cottage with modern improvements and 3000 square feet of land. The grantor was James P. Cummings, administrator, and the purchaser was James Conlin.

BUILDING OPERATIONS BOOM.

The following statistics of New England building operations have been compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company: Contracts awarded to Oct. 13, 1909, \$128,610,000; corresponding period 1908, \$84,515,000, and 1907, \$108,577,000.

A very attractive and unique feature of the W. J. McDonald Company's apartment houses at Commonwealth avenue, Harvard avenue and Midway street is the immense space commonly known as the back yard, which is to be laid out in flowers, shrubbery and trees—a veritable little fenway—insuring an abundance of light, circulation of air and an opportunity for winding walks. It is understood that these suites are being leased about as fast as they are completed and a very desirable class of tenants is taking them.

The question of where to live is one that often puzzles home-seekers. A person, of course, chooses a place where there are the best of school facilities, good neighbors, first-class transportation accommodations and modes of communication. Newton is ideally situated and in every way a most desirable place in which to locate. Cozy homes, attractive modern houses and beautiful estates may be had in Newton at prices to fit most any purse. Henry H. Read, Tremont building, makes a specialty of Newton realty and can be of service to any one in the selection of a home.

Come Here Monday



Come Here Monday

IMPORTANT EVENT!

Opening a Direct Thoroughfare from Temple Place to Winter Street

Occurs Monday, October 18.

An Improvement That Means Much to You and to Us.

A great variety of merchandise, conspicuously displayed, and offered as remarkable inducements. Tables on the thoroughfare will be used for important offerings. Ever-changing features. Every day "A Special Day."

WE WILL INAUGURATE A METHOD OF SHOPPING that will be an innovation—something unique, indeed. It will be an important factor in our future business. Thousands of desirable and seasonable articles will be found on special tables throughout the length and breadth of this fascinating thoroughfare from Temple Place to Winter Street.

EACH DAY—EVERY DAY—Different merchandise of intense interest to you will be placed on sale on these thoroughfare counters—one continuous journey of special offerings from Temple Place to Winter Street. Can you resist coming Monday?

EACH DAY sees many changes for the betterment of our store service to you; improved means of display; better attention from our employees; pleasant faces, ever ready with prompt attention; more complete assortments; store equipment and conveniences constantly being reconstructed to meet the requirements of an ever-increasing patronage.

"The Thoroughfare" will be a busy place—join the throngs.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

FRUIT—PRODUCE

Steamer Arrivals.

Steamer Juanita from Norfolk brought 270 bags peanuts.

Steamer J. S. Whitney from New York brought 425 packages figs, 15 boxes raisins.

Steamer Harvard from New York brought 49 boxes grape fruit, 74 boxes oranges, 687 boxes lemons, 54 barrels grapes.

Steamer Bunker Hill from New York brought 230 lbs grapefruit 1550 lbs macaroni, 75 lbs oranges, 25 pkgs figs.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 70 lbs potatoes, 100 lbs beans, 100 lbs peanuts, 300 lbs grapefruit.

Steamer San Jose has sailed from Pt. Limon for Boston with bananas for the United Fruit Company. She is due on Monday.

Steamer Fagerton has sailed from Annapolis for Boston with bananas for American Importing & Transportation Company. She is due Oct. 21.

Boston Receipts.

Apples 4438 barrels, cranberries 499 barrels, peaches 300 crates, Florida oranges 149 boxes, California oranges 708 boxes, lemons 687 boxes, California deciduous fruit 2 cars, grapes 54 barrels, 106,885 baskets, 2384 carriers, raisins 815 boxes, figs 450 packages, peanuts 270 bags, potatoes 21,693 bushels, sweet potatoes 1675 barrels, onions 2854 bushels, beans 20 bushels.

For the week: Apples 20,471 barrels, cranberries 3052 barrels, berries 6 crates, peaches 8071 crates, cantaloupe 3 cars, Florida oranges 613 boxes, California oranges 7008 boxes, lemons 1348 boxes, bananas 63,940 stems, coconuts 280 bags, California deciduous fruit 42 cars, pineapples 195 crates, grapes 394 barrels, 925,839 baskets, 40,512 carriers, raisins 5556 boxes, figs 4403 packages, dates 15 boxes, peanuts 1874 bags, potatoes 195,848 bushels, sweet potatoes 7087 barrels, onions 18,649 bushels, beans 14,412 bushels.

Apple shipments from Boston week ending Oct. 16 were 3801 barrels to follows: Oct. 13, steamer Bohemian, Liverpool and 442 to London, as Liverpool, 3002; Oct. 15, steamer Anglian, London, 442; Oct. 16, steamer Sachem, Liverpool, 799; total for the week 4243, total for the week, 1908, 7457, total since season opened 13,089, same time 1908 40,160, same time 1907 26,650.

PROVISIONS

Chicago Market. December wheat \$1.06½. Jan. pork

Egg Market.

\$18.35. Jan. laid \$10.95. hog receipts 7000 prices \$7.70. cattle market steady, receipts 300.

Boston Poultry Receipts.

Today 196 packages, past year 262 packages, for the week 2975 packages, last year 3656 packages.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts.

Saturday, 1909, 1247 tubs, 910 boxes, 86,462 pounds butter, 1188 boxes cheese, 1764 cases eggs; 1908, 1367 tubs, 400 boxes, 63,669 pounds butter, 1225 boxes cheese, 2213 cases eggs.

Friday, 1909, 2748 tubs, 120 boxes, 161,423 pounds butter, 851 boxes cheese, 2169 cases eggs; 1908, 1854 tubs, 70 boxes, 110,883 pounds butter, 1383 boxes cheese, 3016 cases eggs.

This week, 1909, 21,307 tubs, 8358 boxes, 1,187,309 pounds butter, 5056 boxes cheese, 17,268 cases eggs; 1908, 19,566 tubs, 7940 boxes, 1,061,432 pounds butter, 7334 boxes cheese, 22,225 cases eggs.

Last week, 1909, 22,159 tubs, 7545 boxes, 1,251,765 pounds butter, 6249 boxes cheese, 16,994 cases eggs; 1908, 22,012 tubs, 8830 boxes, 1,310,338 pounds butter, 4798 boxes cheese, 19,279 cases eggs.

New York Market.

Butter—Creamery special 32½¢, 31½¢; June lard firsts 25½¢, 24½¢; creamery special next week 31½¢; no sales; receipts 5350, for the week 46,507.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra 33¢, 30¢, Iowa firsts 25½¢, 24½¢; Minnesota firsts 26¢, northern Missouri firsts 26¢, car lard firsts seller 30 days 22½¢, car R. P. G. lard seller 30 days 25½¢, 24½¢; 500 April refrigerator firsts seller 30 days 24½¢, 23½¢; refrigerator firsts seller 30 days 24½¢, 22½¢; sales, 50 fresh gathered extra 31¢, receipts 6770, for the week 60,658.

New York Receipts.

Saturday, 1909, 5340 packages butter, 1296 boxes cheese, 6770 cases eggs; 1908, 4445 packages butter, 3951 boxes cheese, 4097 cases eggs.

This week, 1909, 46,507 packages butter, 18,855 boxes cheese, 60,658 cases eggs; 1908, 46,972 packages butter, 20,338 boxes cheese, 53,323 cases eggs.

Last week 1909 50,632 packages butter, 22,000 boxes cheese, 63,880 cases eggs; 1908, 36,700 packages butter, 20,760 boxes cheese, 50,740 cases eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram. Butter—Firm, special 31¢, 31½¢; extra 30½¢. Cheese market stronger—Fancy 15½¢.

Egg Market steady to firm—Extra

firsts 20½¢, 27½¢; firsts 25¢, 26¢.

Butter. Packages. Cases. 1909. 1908. 1909. 1908. Quincy market 214,708 217,971 282,581 216,980 Eastern 39,516 46,583

Total Oct. 16, 254,224 288,154 282,581 216,980 Total Oct. 9, 253,321 291,501 294,099 228,655

Increase week, 903 Decrease week, 3,457 11,518 11,655 Decrease in total stock of butter compared with 1908, 33,530 packages.

Increase in total stock of eggs compared with 1908, 65,601 cases.

Other Dairy Markets.

ST. LOUIS—Egg market firm at 22½¢. CHICAGO—Butter market steady; extra 29¢, No. 1 package stock 22½¢; receipts 7009. Egg market steady; prime firsts 25¢, firsts 23¢, ordinary firsts 21¢; receipts 8141.

Foreign Dairy News.

Late cable advices to George A. Cochran of Boston from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as decidedly firm with prices in favor of sellers. The recent advance on Danish has thrown the demand on to Irish and Canadian, which are quite active at the moment, but stocks of these are light and are being depleted fast.

Finest grades—Danish 26½¢, 27½¢, Irish, Canadian and New Zealand 24½¢, 25½¢, Russian 22½¢, 23½¢.

Cheese markets firm; all classes of buyers show considerable indifference by their hand-to-mouth policy, consequently there is no speculative buying. Finest grades of Canadian (summer made) 12½¢, 12¢, some holders asking 13¢ for late August and early September make.

Liverpool cheese—Canadian, colored

57¢, white 55¢.

Boston Prices.

Flour—Quiet and firm; mill shipments, spring patents, \$5.90¢, 6.30¢, clears \$4.00¢, 5.10¢, winter patents \$5.80¢, 6.15¢, straight \$5.50¢, 6.05¢, clears \$5.80¢, 5.85¢, Kansas patents in jute \$5.15¢, 5.75¢, eye flour \$4.10¢, 4.60¢, Graham flour \$4.35¢, 5¢.

Corn—Firm; car lots on spot, No. 2 yellow 72½¢, 73¢, steamer yellow 72¢, No. 3 yellow 71½¢, to ship from West all rail, No. 2 yellow 72¢, 72½¢, No. 3 yellow 71¢, 71½¢, lake and rail shipments ½¢ per bushel less.

Oats—Firm; car lots on spot, No. 1 clipped white 49½¢, 50¢, No. 2 48¢, 48½¢, No. 3 47¢, 47½¢, rejected white 46¢, 46½¢, to ship from West 34 to 36 pounds white 47¢, 47½¢, 36 to 38 pounds 46¢, 46½¢, 38 to 40 pounds 48¢, 48½¢, 40 to 42 pounds 48½¢, 49¢, barley mixtures 45½¢, 46¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Bag cornmeal \$1.33¢, 1.37¢, granulated cornmeal \$3.65¢, 3.80¢ per barrel, bolted \$3.53¢, 3.70¢, oatmeal rolled \$4.70¢, 5.00¢, cut and ground \$5.20¢, 5.50¢.

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In an experience of a great many years we have never seen better looking Overcoats than those we have put on the backs of satisfied customers so far this season.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC

With the reports from all over the world which papers, magazines and reviews afford, it would seem as if there were nothing hid from the gaze of any interested observer of modern affairs. Yet an article in the World Today, entitled "Can the Black Man Stand Alone?" by Edgar Forbes, opens up a whole new volume of history-in-the-making to many a reader. To begin with the writer's conclusion, we are to ask ourselves whether the American love of fair play exhausted itself in our work for Cuba and for China. We are accused of a "criminal negligence" with regard to an experiment which was planned and carried out under the patronage of this country, namely the colonization of Liberia. That the black man might learn self government was the reason for being of the Liberian republic, but this did not mean that he should be left to stand or fall alone. That black men have done much and promise much in future achievement is Mr. Forbes' affirmation. He spent months in the country, living sometimes in the mud huts of natives, and he knew much of the conditions that finally led to the appointment of the recent American commission to Liberia.

He found fairly pathetic the welcome to him as an American. In the country back of Monrovia, the capital, the sentiment for the United States is strong and full of love. Liberia was founded, 1822, by free black men who were sent out by the American Colonization Society. It was declared independent in 1847. The feeling that America is home is strong in the descendants of those colonists and is kept alive by the labors of American men and women, both black and white, who have devoted their lives to helping this race of such sorry history. There is comfort and order in Monrovia. There is a complete absence of the most degrading features of life in great cities. There is a noticeably large number of churches. That civilization rules is proved by the Sunday, when there is quiet and the sound of cottage organs all abroad, while in the churches and in the homes this music-loving people are singing their hymns. The declaration of independence of the American-Liberians had the following remarkable passage: "In coming to the shores of Africa, we indulged the pleasing hope that we should be permitted to exercise and improve those faculties which impart to man his dignity—to nourish in our hearts the flame of honorable ambition, to cherish and indulge those aspirations which a beneficent Creator hath implanted in every human heart, and to evince to all who despise, ridicule, and oppress our own race that we possess with them a common nature, are with them susceptible of equal refinement, and capable of equal advancement in all that adorns and dignifies man. . . . Among the strongest motives to leave our native land . . . was the desire for a retreat where free from the agitations of fear and molestation we could in composure and security approach in worship the God of our fathers. Thus far our highest hopes have been realized." There is every reason why America should lend officially the help and encouragement that Americans have privately afforded this experiment in African colonization. It seems certainly true that these people whose fate has been so closely bound up with our own, and for whose enlightenment and progress Americans, north and south have done so much are more properly the wards of our nation than Filipinos or even Cubans. That Americans realize this is proved by the educational and religious work that has been carried on in Liberia through the sacrifice and devotion of American men and women.

Concrete Building in Chinese Cities

The construction of houses and walls of concrete in China was instituted several centuries ago and is peculiarly common and extensive in Swatow. The absence of any brick structure or walls gives ample proof of the stability of the concrete. Very small pebbles or shale, sand and lime are the ingredients of which the material is made. The mixture, after being thoroughly incorporated, is slightly moistened, and then pounded in a rough wooden mold which is elevated in a runway supported by firmly set poles, and in spite of the crude methods employed, a height of 60 feet can be easily reached. When the walls have been constructed, all supports are removed and the concrete is for some days exposed to the air. To this exposure is its characteristic solidity solely attributed. The walls vary from 12 to 16 inches in thickness, and the cost of construction is considerably less than brickwork.

Be thou the guardian of the weak,
Of the unfriended, thou the friend;
No guerdon for thy valor seek,
No end beyond the avowed end.
Wouldst thou thy God-like power preserve,
Be God-like in the will to serve.
—Joseph B. Gilder.

A GENUINE CURIOSITY

Waltham, Mass., tree growing between spokes of a cartwheel.



THE OLD CART WHEEL.

Showing tree growing between spokes of wheel cast aside years ago.

A large tree which has grown up through the spokes of a big cart wheel, the latter forming a sort of collar around the base of the tree, is a curiosity on land owned by the city of Waltham in the pretty Roberts district. This tree, a foot in diameter, is a splendid sample of the genus Acer, and is said to be about 30 years of age. The wheel is one of the old-fashioned affairs used on farm wagons about a quarter of a century ago. The hub is very large, and the spokes are in proportion. The tire, a very substantial iron one, is still in excellent condition, but the woodwork of the wheel is in many places decayed.

Sell your clothes and keep your thoughts. God will see that you do not want society. If I were confined to a corner of a garret all my days the world would be just as large to me while I had my thoughts about me. . . . Humility, like darkness, reveals the heavenly lights. The shadows of poverty and meanness gather round us and lo! creation widens to our view. We are often reminded that if there were bestowed on us the wealth of Croesus our aims would be still the same and our means essentially the same. . . . Superfluous wealth can buy superfluities only. Money is not required to buy one necessity of the soul.—Thoreau.

A Sea Thought

As standing on some low, sea-roughened shore,
A dull sky glooming overhead, we glimpse
Far up the sloping waste of waters, one bright gleam
Of silver flashing light—some strong sea bird
Whose wide white wing has caught the single ray
Of sunlight which the sullen day vouchsafed—
So over the dull commonplace of daily life,
The dreary round of gray unlifted days,
Sometimes there beacons far one radiant ray
Of hope reflected from the sea of light
Above the earth clouds. And we know that light is there;
The shining cannot of itself be born.
—B. L. M.

Fled From an Olive

Ethan Allen, who could take 80 backwoodsmen in his hand and overpower Ft. Ticonderoga, for which valiant feat he is remembered in honor, found another occasion on which his courage failed. At the table of a great lord in England he accepted what he thought was a small plum of a peculiar color, but which was in reality that delicacy of a sophisticated taste, an olive. The briny morsel once in his mouth—what to do with it? Swallow it he could not; to dispose of it any other wise was unthinkable in those elegant surroundings, so, it is written, the hero of Ticonderoga ran away.

Candy From Cornstarch

The Corn Products Company, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, is to go extensively into the manufacture of candy from corn. This company has made glucose from corn and has sold it to manufacturers of confectionery; now it is to make the confectionery. Glucose is not wholesome; it is a kind of sugar cheaper and less sweet than cane or beet sugar but not less nourishing.—Current Events.

A Few Figures

There are 88,000,000 of us. Last year we wrote 6,486,000,000 letters and postal cards and sent 100,000,000 telegrams. We have 3,125,708,000,000 tons of coal to burn, and are "worth" \$107,500,000,000.—Statistical Abstract.

Character is higher than intellect. . . . A great soul will be strong to live as well as to think.—Emerson.

As to Amenity

According to the Chicago Record-Herald the Spanish merchants of Havana complain of the lack of courtesy in our American men of business. A Havana house sent a large check to a New York firm lately for which no other acknowledgment was returned than the bill, stamped "Paid." The Record-Herald has it that the Spanish American receiving such a remittance would have written as follows:

New York—Most Estimable and Distinguished Sirs: It is with pleasure that I am almost too great to be expressed in mere words that we acknowledge the receipt of your highly appreciated and artistically designed check for \$347 in payment for 97 miserable little crates of execrable pineapples which you graciously purchased from our humble and unworthy firm, etc., etc. While there may be a certain exaggeration of courtesy in foreigners this is certainly better than that "certain condescension" of which Lowell wrote, and if among Americans good manners were more largely to prevail in business, in society and in the home as well it would argue that we are learning to live as we go along, as it were, instead of regarding existence as a mad rush after something just ahead which we never quite reach. Constant activity is perhaps really more consistent with serenity and a feeling of having plenty of time than with a hurried sense. That is, work done under the consciousness of pressure can never be as good as that done in freedom. Perhaps it is all a question of mental attitude and perhaps the right attitude lies between the Latin's over-emphasis of ceremonious detail and the American's often painful neglect of amenity.

Parisian Dress Rehearsals

Every fall the opening of the season's fashions at the ultramodish places is introduced by a reception or dress rehearsal as it may be called where the styles are exhibited to a select audience of ladies admitted only after they have shown their cards of invitation. After the company has gathered they sit waiting in the outer room much as people waiting for a royal audience, says the London Globe, then doors open and in float the marionettes of the establishment, young women of charming faces and bearing, who wear the various gowns and costumes, each girl being outfitted to fit the garments she is displaying and each one posing or moving in such a way as to display the points of the gown to the best advantage.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

Seed Aeroplanes

It is strange that men have been so long learning to fly. Nature, in the seed, has for aeons shown him a good working aeroplane. The seeds of the silver maple and the ash often fly in the summer 40 or 50 yards. The seed wing is an extension of the pod. When the seed breaks loose from the bough, the wing whirls rapidly round the body as on an axis, its front edge striking the air higher than the rest of the surface, and thus producing air pressure in an upward direction, that carries the tiny aeroplane on and up in Wright-like flight.

The linden seed clusters show an aeroplane of tremendous strength. The seeds hang on a slender stem from the center of one large wing. When the seed aeroplane sets forth, the wing revolves and points upward, bearing downward its weight of seeds with a power greater than any bird puts forth. The box elder, the pine and the catalpa are other trees which, in the aeronautical skill of their little seeds, far outdistance man.—New York Press.

With the uprise of religion in the heart there comes every satisfaction to fill the void, charm the soul from the abyss and deliver it from its woes.—Alcott.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year \$5.00

Daily, six months \$3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Musical Opportunity in America

Anything that Josef Hofmann says about the opportunity which America affords for music students must be accepted as the judgment of one qualified to speak, and his straightforward article in the Ladies Home Journal for September has therefore attracted considerable attention. He personally knows of five American teachers, who, gaining no recognition here, after years of labor, went to various capitals of Europe, and are there receiving the highest fees from classes almost wholly composed of American students. Neither do these teachers see their way to return to their own country, in the present rush of our music students to Europe.

Mr. Hofmann says: "Americans should not forget that their country has not stood still in music any more than in any other direction. Each year saw a new step in its development. We must cease to compare the Europe of today with the America of 50 years ago. What America has not directly produced in the field of music it has acquired by the natural law of attraction; now that so many talented and learned instructors, both native and foreign, are here, they should be given a fair opportunity to finish a pupil's development, so far as a teacher can do it, instead of seeing him, half done, rush off to Europe."

Government Position for a Thin Man

Considerable fun was recently made of the United States government by the press of the country over the fact that a thin man—the thinner the better—was being advertised for to assist in the operation of refrigerating machinery in a special government railway car designed for the precooling of fruits.

The consideration was from \$800 to \$1200 a year, a salary warranted to keep the incumbent thin, according to one writer. All the thin man will have to do is to keep as thin as the salary demands, squeeze himself into odd nooks and crannies of the car, when occasion arises, to insure the precooling of fruit wedged in remote corners; and have an intimate knowledge of machinery.—Popular Mechanics.

By Dry and Liquid Measure

Carolyn Wells has rather a unique way of estimating the proper length of a manuscript. Some time since one of her publishers asked her why she always sent her book manuscripts to them in a five pound candy box. Miss Wells was very frank in her explanation. "Oh," she said, "you see when I feel that I am going to write a book, I always buy a five pound box of candy and a pint of ink, and when the candy is all eaten and the ink all gone, I know that the book is long enough."—Bookmen's Monthly.

When "Character Is Credit"

"Character is credit" is a saying of Booker Washington's, and it is applied by a writer in World's Work to the Raiffeisen system of banking which has spread so rapidly in Germany and Italy. Raiffeisen was a German burgomaster who came to the relief of the poor people at a time when usurers and "middle men" had had control of food products were making famine conditions. He organized the little capitalists of the villages at first to buy up the food supplies and sell them at fair prices. Later they formed a sort of banking society which received and invested the little savings of the poor and loaned moneys at need to its members. No one could be a member who was not of good character. Each borrower had to show exactly what he wanted money for. The system of cooperative banking had only the effect of relieving the poor

Dutch Art of the Seventeenth Century

Describing the pictures loaned for the Dutch exhibit at the Hudson celebration, the Tribune says:

It would seem as though the seventeenth century Dutchman had been governed, half unconsciously, at the back of his mind, by something like a rigid convention. At all events, he never exceeded a certain measure of sobriety in his color and tone; his conception of landscape design recognized more or less clearly defined limitations. In the main, though not always, he was a type of the pedestrian temperament, a masterly realist, but not an adventurous, creative spirit. It is important, however, to avoid the blunder of asking the old Dutch school for qualities it never pretended to possess. A generation nourished on the lyrical inspiration of modern landscape, and edified by such discoveries as those of the Impressionists, might naturally enough conclude that the art of Holland was somehow incomplete. That would be to complain that Botticelli did not paint like Bernadine, or that Titian knew nothing about his craft because he was born too early to sit at the feet of Manet.

There is no more significant illustration of the fundamental mood of the school to be found in this collection than

the "Street in Delft," by Jan van der Heyden. In the dry, minutely accurate delineation of the buildings you have the school represented in one of its leading aspects. They were scrupulous topographers, these sedate painters. They went for the fact and most loyally recorded it. Yet they would not have been artists if they had not been as sympathetic as they were laborious, and the interesting thing about them is their ardent sincerity. They looked upon their native land with loving eyes and made beguiling pictures out of what they saw. In the more broadly representative Dutch landscape this solid foundation of ponderable truth serves but to give stability to a more engaging fabric. Look, for example, at Jan van Goyen's "View of Dordrecht," and see how the unpretentious view is invested with beauty; how this entirely objective painter, nevertheless, contrives to extort a positive charm from his motive. He does this partly through his skill in design, and the same may be said of divers of his fellow-countrymen. But they owed their success even more to their treatment of light. Van Goyen's pearly illumination makes a very delicate and penetrating appeal.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Since the teachings of Christian Science are of so all-embracing a character, its ideals so lofty, its hope so profound, its promises so far-reaching and so compassionate, it is not to be wondered at that Christian Scientists are sometimes misunderstood and misjudged. Even Christian Science itself is looked upon with disfavor, perhaps because the lives of those who call themselves Christian Scientists do not always manifest the conditions of health and harmony and holiness which it is claimed should be revealed by those who acknowledge their allegiance to its tenets. The incongruity of the situation, however, seems to be less insistent when due attention is given to the analysis of what is implied when a man acknowledges as his own the name which distinguishes the Christian Science denomination from all other Christian organizations.

The term "Christian Scientist" may be used in two ways: the relative and the absolute. In order, therefore, to properly comprehend a man's statement that he is a Christian Scientist it is essential to consider in which of these ways he is speaking, for upon this depends the accuracy of his statement. The great body of people known as Christian Scientists invariably speak of themselves as such in the relative sense only. Moreover, many conscientious people, who realize the vastness of the subject they are essaying to grasp, hesitate to call them-

selves by so sacred a name. Others, on the other hand, who consider the subject more lightly, adopt the title of Christian Scientist with little or no sense of its obligations. It surely then is the part of wisdom to know something of the relative value of the term "Christian Scientist" when applied to the average adherent of the tenets of Christian Science, and also what the same words signify when used in their absolute sense.

In the first instance, when considered from the relative point of view, a Christian Scientist is one who is convinced that Christian Science is a Christian because he perceives that its instructions coincide at every point with those of Christ Jesus; who is convinced that Christian Science is true, exact and methodical, and that it is consequently scientific; who believes that Christian Science is demonstrable and therefore that it is of practical value; who believes that Christian Science has proved itself to be the best therapeutic and prophylactic agent known to man. A Christian Scientist loves his Bible as never before, because its treasures have been unlocked to him by "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy; he loves his church because of its sacred associations and its utility in promoting the welfare of the community; he is one who is learning, by degrees, to be more unselfish and more patient, more happy, more helpful and more loving toward his neighbor, through what he understands of Christian Science. He is learning also that evil is overcome by good; that, by casting out evil from the consciousness, both sin and disease are healed. Moreover, he is willing that the world should know that he puts his faith unequivocally in God.

In the second instance, a Christian Scientist, considered in the absolute sense, is one who has in him the same Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." Consequently, at all times and under all circumstances he thinks only true thoughts. It may be said of him that he "thinks God's thoughts after Him"—in other words, he reflects the divine intelligence. Accordingly a Christian Scientist—in the absolute sense—manifests in a degree the attributes of God: His goodness, His wisdom, His energy, His dominion and His love. Such a man is good and pure without self-esteem; he is wise without conceit; he is ever active without fatigue; he is patient, honest and happy; he is loving without expectancy of return. All of these qualities here enumerated could be manifested in their fulness only in a perfect

When I am handling a thought I am never easy until I have bounded it, north, south, east and west.—Lincoln.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

This newspaper is a member of the United Press Associations and The Associated Press and receives the full news report of each association.

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, October 16, 1909.

A Constitutional Convention

THIRTY-ONE states of the Union have now petitioned Congress to call a constitutional convention to provide for the election of senators by popular vote. These petitions have been adopted from time to time during the last fourteen years, the last of them quite recently. They are in compliance with Article V of the constitution, which reads:

ARTICLE V. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

An analysis of the petitions shows that they do not agree in the form of the demand. They are, of course, based on resolutions adopted in the several states. In some instances they call on Congress to frame an amendment of the character named, to be submitted to the several states. Some ask that a convention be called. Others pray that Congress call a convention that shall deal not only with the proposed amendment referred to but with amendments in general. The irregularity of the call has given rise to a question as to the propriety of disregarding it wholly, but as the objections raised on this score are likely to be looked upon as technical and trivial, a more serious point has been raised and will, in all probability, be pressed forward.

This has reference to the difficulty that will be met by Congress in responding to the letter as well as to the substance of the call. For what purpose, for instance, shall the convention be called—to pass upon the amendment relating to the popular election of senators only, or upon all proposals for amending the constitution? If with the latter end in view, how shall a line be drawn; shall a line be drawn at all, and if so, who, or what authority, shall draw it?

Many questions that the people of the United States regard as settled might be called up for fresh discussion in a general constitutional convention, and the disposition long since made of vital issues in the history of the nation might be reconsidered and reversed. It is not to be imagined that the people of the thirty-one petitioning states desire a reconstruction of the constitution, a tearing down and rebuilding of the fundamental law of the land.

The utmost prudence should be observed by Congress. Nothing should be taken for granted and nothing should be left to chance.

"L'UNION POSTALE," the monument by Rene de Saint-Marceaux, the French sculptor, was inaugurated on Oct. 4 in the capital of Switzerland in the presence of a notable international gathering. The unveiling commemorated the formation of the universal postal union and the monument was presented to the Swiss Federal Council in the name of the union by Under-Secretary Kroetke, a German, whose speech in French was especially noted. The monument is a group of five figures, representing the five parts of the world, executing a graceful dance around a globe, while below is a majestic statue impersonating Berne. The originality of concept, as well as the execution, is greatly admired and the monument is placed conspicuously on a promenade not far from the federal palace.

"The Swiss," said President Deucher at the banquet that followed the ceremony, "although a small people, have ever ardently striven to be in the van of all movements aiming at social and economic advancement in the international domain." And indeed the ceremony serves to emphasize the conspicuous place, wholly out of proportion with their numbers, that the Swiss have succeeded by their enterprise and perseverance in conquering for themselves in the world's great undertakings. Though it was at the invitation of Germany that a postal congress of all the states of Europe, the United States and Egypt, was held at Berne just thirty-five years ago, the Swiss government may claim the credit of having undertaken the organization of the union, with a central office at Berne, placed under the supervision of the post-office department of Switzerland.

As M. Millerand, the French minister of public works, addressing the cosmopolitan assembly, said aptly and eloquently: "The noble Helvetian republic and her federal capital seem predestined to receive the gatherings of peace and social progress."

The New York Mayoralty

The fight for municipal control now going on in New York city between various forces—some old, some new; some thoroughly organized, some held together only by temporary arrangement, or by ties that are rather sociological than political; some struggling for the preservation of prestige and power already possessed, some impelled by a desire to wrest these from them; some moved by hope of personal reward, some inspired solely with the purpose of advancing the welfare of the city—naturally attracts widespread attention. The nation as a whole is necessarily concerned in the affairs of its chief city. Good government for New York would have much more than a local meaning, as bad government in New York would exert far more than a local influence.

The three mayoralty candidates who will divide the main body of the voters of Greater New York in the coming election are

William J. Gaynor, until a few days ago a justice of the New York supreme court, who has the nomination and the support of Tammany; Otto T. Bannard, a business man, who has the Republican fusion nomination and the support of a very large and substantial element, and William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher and editor, who ran against Mr. McClellan for the mayoralty four years ago and against Mr. Hughes for the governorship three years ago.

It would be very difficult in existing circumstances to measure the vote in the coming election by that cast in the mayoralty and governorship elections just referred to, for conditions have greatly changed. Mr. Hearst has accepted this time an independent nomination, as he did four years ago, it is true; but his following then was to a very large extent one of his own creation, while now the anti-Tammany movement has created a following for him. A year ago he was a Democratic candidate for the governorship, it is true, but behind this was the secret opposition, rather than the support, of Tammany. This opposition, whatever part it may play, will this time, at all events, be in the open.

The following table, showing the result of the New York city election of 1905, while it cannot be offered as a guide to the reader, will enable him to speculate on the probabilities and the possibilities of the coming contest at the polls:

Boroughs	Ivins	McClellan	Hearst
Manhattan and Bronx	64,280	140,264	123,292
Brooklyn	61,192	68,778	84,835
Queens	7,213	13,228	13,706
Richmond	4,499	6,127	3,092
Totals	137,193	228,397	224,925

Conjecture may take a wide range. Only the counting of the ballots will settle the outcome. Pending that, it behooves every voter who cares a penny for the great city's real interests to see to it that his own ballot is properly cast and properly recorded.

Affairs in Montenegro

PRINCE NICHOLAS' mountain domain has been struck by the military reform wave. A number of non-commissioned officers got together and decided that Prince Danilo, the heir-apparent, should seize the reins at once. The prince, his father, was to be dethroned and the present ministry dismissed. This is the version of the official Montenegrin paper, the Glas Crnogorska, according to the finding of the military tribunal sitting at Korladin.

No high officials were implicated, apparently, and the plot was easily punctured.

While it is entirely plausible that Prince Danilo was extraneous to this clumsy conspiracy, there is a background to it that connects it with current events in the Balkans and with the inner situation of Montenegro. As the Young Turk revolution had found an echo in Greece, where a Young Greek military conspiracy recently started a drastic reform movement, so the wave traveled north and hit not only Montenegro but, according to latest accounts, Bulgaria as well. But, not as with Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria, the ultimate cause of Montenegro's restlessness is found in the dynastic rivalry between the princes, Danilo and Mirko, and in this the analogy with Serbia is patent.

Prince Danilo has long suspected his father of designing to change the succession in favor of Prince Mirko. There appears to exist a divergence of views on domestic and foreign policy between Prince Nicholas and his first-born that has for some time divided the allegiance of the nation; and what gives the situation significance is the generally accepted report that Prince Danilo commands the influence and wealth of two great feudal families, the Kuci and the Bratonsici, and the support of General Vukotich, of Serb crisis fame.

There recently appeared in an Austrian paper a most remarkable story from the pen of the historian, Friedjung, a personal friend of Count Aehrenthal, which throws a curious light on Serbian and Montenegrin affairs, and is especially pertinent in view of the Czar's proposed visit to King Victor Emmanuel. When General Kuropatkin, then Russian minister of war, came to Vienna just previous to the Russo-Japanese war, in order to secure the good will of the Austrian government, he asked the chief of staff of that time, Baron Beck, what price Austria demanded for her neutrality. The answer was that Austria desired no conquest but merely a definite guarantee of her economic interests, and, drawing a line on the map of the Balkans from Widdin on the Danube due south to Salonique on the Aegean, Baron Beck claimed all territory west of that line (that is, west of Bulgaria) for Austrian economic supremacy. Kuropatkin assented readily. "Have you any interest whatsoever," continued Baron Beck, so the story goes, "for protecting Serbia and Montenegro against us?" "None whatever," Kuropatkin is said to have assured him. "We only regret having spent so much money on these people, in the past."

Whether the Czar will ever visit King Victor is now quite uncertain, but if he does, Montenegro and Serbia will be reviewed, for they form the bridge between Russia and Italy, constructed in their much-discussed secret Balkan agreement. King Victor is the son-in-law of the prince of Montenegro and brother-in-law of the King of Serbia, while the Czar is not only related to the Serb dynasties but the son of the man who was wont to say that his only friend in the world was Prince Nicholas. His daughter, Helena, who is now Queen of Italy, was once Czar Alexander's choice for his son; Nicholas will meet her again without emotion, even though she take the role of a fair advocate of Serb aspirations.

BUFFALO has just purchased 2500 trees, which are to be planted on both sides of the streets, it being the purpose in that city to continue this work until all of its thoroughfares shall have been beautified. The cost of the present trees was \$3 each, and the money was surely well invested.

IT MUST have occurred to a great many people that those two Eskimo boys who drew the map of Dr. Cook's trip for Commander Peary would draw immensely in this country.

THE Boston Chamber of Commerce does well to study how to reduce New England's annual coal bill of \$100,000,000. It is the burning question of today.

THE work of digging the Panama canal is now half done, so Colonel Goethals announces, and 34,000 men are doing their best to finish the other half.

SINCE all kinds of pork products are nearing record high prices it is not surprising that pig iron should show a disposition to follow suit.

THERE is little doubt but that the best study of the palms of children is carried on with hot water and a cake of soap.

The Rural Mail Route

MORE frequently than formerly is proper recognition now granted to the rural free delivery route as an important factor in the back-to-the-farm movement, and, better still, as an influence for holding the young people on the old homestead. It has placed the farm in closer touch with the world at large; it has transformed the country lane, in a sense, into a city thoroughfare. One need only go down to the gate of a morning or an evening now to find one's daily newspaper as well as one's regular mail; also packages of merchandise from the city, not so large as they might be, perhaps, but in all probability consisting of things that formerly involved a trip to town and the loss of a day's time.

Statistics of the postoffice department show that population is following the rural postal routes. Along these routes families are increasing in number. To put it in another way, rural population is attracted to the highways that are served by the free delivery system, just as urban population thickens along lines of easy transportation.

Of course, there are other factors contributing to the stay-in-the-country and back-to-the-farm movements of the present time. The telephone is one of them; the interurban railway is another; in the richer agricultural districts, the automobile is still another.

But even though the rural free delivery system, far from being self-supporting, constitutes a heavy drain upon the postoffice receipts in general, and is the main cause of the present deficit—even though the drain and the deficit due to the establishment and maintenance of the system should be greater than they are—the nation could still afford to continue and to expand the service.

For the wealth of the nation comes from the land, and its cultivation and the contentment and comfort of those who cultivate it should be among our foremost cares and pleasures.

THE public service commission of New York city is moving in the matter of requiring that all street cars be equipped with an electric heating apparatus that shall maintain a temperature of not less than 45 and not more than 65 degrees Fahrenheit between Oct. 15 and April 15 of each year. In this matter, at least, the public service commission of New York city is a trifle late.

The Fish Commission

IF THE United States fish commission is doing its work quietly, it is doing it none the less satisfactorily. It has been spoken of as a branch of the public service that accomplishes more in proportion to the publicity it attracts than any other federal agency. There is a great deal of truth in this. From a comparatively small beginning it has made steady progress until it is now doing business on an immense scale. As an illustration, it might be stated that the production of fish eggs and fry has now reached an output of three billion, while the cost of distribution has been brought down from \$379.76 to \$152 a million under the present administration of the bureau.

As the work of the commission becomes more widely known, the demands upon it, of course, become more numerous. From 4000 a few years ago, the total number of requisitions for the stocking of streams and coast waters have grown to 11,000 annually. The present commissioner, George M. Bowers, has brought the bureau to a point of admirable efficiency.

It is an interesting fact that the great demand is for food fish. Theoretically, the fish commission stocks, or restocks, the waters of the country with game fish; practically, the streams and waters are being stocked by the fish commission, in response to public demands, with fish for the market, fish for the table.

The fish commission is doing a good work throughout the whole country. Its attentions are impartially divided. If it has not been often praised, at least it is pleasing to know that it has seldom of late years been criticized.

THE two Presidents meet today on the Mexican frontier, simply for a hasty interchange of friendly greetings. But it is more than likely that President Taft will be able to give President Diaz a point or two on the game of golf.

THERE are indications here and there that business is beginning to find its equilibrium. The various industries report continued activity from week to week and with few exceptions the volume of trade is increasing. The commercial pendulum now and then swings violently from bad to good—at one time making a record much worse than conditions warrant, and again going to the opposite extreme. Prices of commodities fluctuate with these conditions and usually go a little farther one way or the other than is justified by the situation. But supply and demand sooner or later adjust matters to the general satisfaction of the public.

In the steel industry, for example, prices for semi-finished and finished products have advanced rapidly this year. The demand has been great. However, the probability of a large importation of these products, in case of still higher quotations, is at present having an important bearing upon the situation. It is going to help bring prices to a normal basis sooner than otherwise could be expected. According to reports there is just now a very active inquiry for foreign steel in this country. This, doubtless, would be followed soon by heavy shipments if our own manufacturers were not inclined to keep prices down to a reasonable level.

The advancing quotations in raw materials in other lines, particularly in the cotton and boot and shoe industries, will soon bring about a readjustment of prices in these manufacturing departments. It is said that many manufacturers are not carrying large lines of raw products because of the extremely high prices, and that with the establishment of something near a permanent price basis there will be a replenishment of stocks of considerable proportions.

The consumptive demand is growing daily and business is expanding in a very satisfactory way. There seems to be no over-doing or unnatural boom anywhere. A solid foundation seems to have been laid and the far-sighted man who knows how to take advantage of the situation is the one who in the next few years will reap the largest financial rewards.

THE pie strike continues in New York and its effects are said to be felt as keenly by the lower as by the upper crust.

The Business Situation

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1909.

Lanier, The Sweet Singer

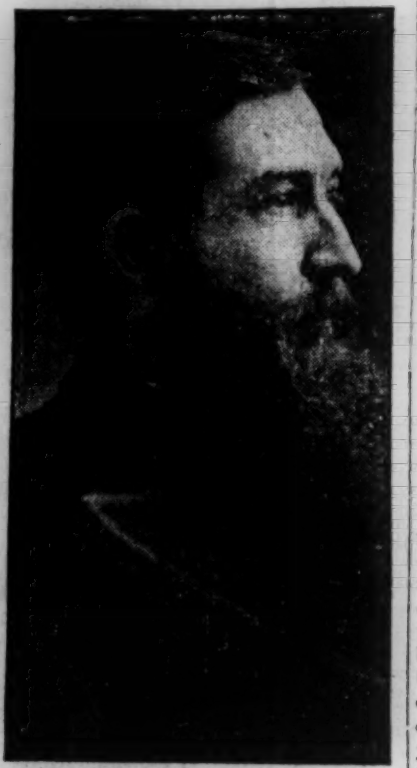
A Born Musician and Poetic Genius, He Abandoned the Practice of Law for More Congenial Pursuits.

HIS LIFE A PURE ONE

"His song was only living aloud
His work, a singing with his hand."

IN the constantly widening circle of those who apprehend Sidney Lanier's genius there is a conviction that had his work been carried to some length of years, he would have reached the heights of poetic endeavor. He had so much to say, and he had not learned how to say it. The very richness of his endowment made an early and adequate expression almost impossible. He seems to have been retarded by the effort to coordinate his two gifts of poetry and music, but he cannot be said to have hesitated between these, believing as he did that they were one in root and purpose.

It is related that at the age of seven he cut a river reed and, fashioning it into a rude flute, went into the woods to practise reproducing the calls and songs of the birds, and that before he could write legibly he played several instru-



(From "Poems of Sidney Lanier," Copyright, 1884, 1891, by Mary D. Lanier. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.)
SIDNEY LANIER.
Musician, poet, lawyer; he was for some time lecturer on literature at Johns Hopkins University.

ments. With equal readiness while very young he found his way into books with the intuition of a born student.

At Oglethorpe College, where he did fine work in mathematics and read extensively, and from which he was graduated at the head of his class, his flute and violin did large service of cheer and inspiration. Later when he enlisted with the first regiment of Georgia volunteers, his flute went with him into the Confederate army. When the fortunes of war found him a prisoner at Point Lookout, he begged of his captors by his magical music and when discharged trudged homeward with his beloved companion in his sleeve.

Soon after returning home he wrote his only novel, "Fiber Lilies." In this he made but one allusion to politics, and no appeal to the emotion with which all hearts, South and North, were overcharged. One passage will show how he thought of war. He is comparing it to a plant of evil growth. "Friends and horticulturists—if war was ever right, then Christ was always wrong, and war flowers and the vine of Christ grow different ways, inasmuch that no man may grow with both."

His novel brought him praise at the South, but did not open the way into authorship as a vocation, and he entered into law practice with his father. But in 1873, being then 31 years old, he could no longer brook the restraints of professional life, and in a remarkable letter to his father, wrote: "Think how in spite of all these two figures of music and poetry have steadily kept in my heart so that I could not banish them. Does it not seem to you that I begin to have the right to enroll myself among the devotees of these two sublime arts, having followed them so long and so hungrily?"

In 1867, Lanier had committed what he called, in speaking of another, "the chronological error of taking a wife before he took any fees." His wife, Miss Mary Day, is the radiant woman of "My Springs." His published letters to her testify to the sympathetic concord which existed between them, and when in 1881, all too soon, he laid down his work, she proved herself a true poet's wife by the devotion and skill with which she edited that which had been left ungathered and fragmentary.

He settled in Baltimore, having been appointed first flute in the Peabody Symphony orchestra. Here he, who had never had any formal instruction, took his place among trained musicians, and kept it for six years, doing such marvelous things with his "dear silver-tongue" that the director,AGER HAME-

rik, wrote of him in a noble appreciation: "To him as a child in the cradle music was given; the heavenly gift to feel and to express himself in tones."

In Baltimore the opportunity for research, never before his, was ardently seized. He carried out his lifelong desire to learn his mother tongue, delving into Anglo-Saxon sources and continuing the study through Elizabethan days down to his own. In several class and lecture courses the fruits of this study were given out. In 1879 he was made lecturer on literature at Johns Hopkins University. His lectures at the university are, in part, contained in two works, "The Science of English Verse" and "The English Novel," which, with "Shakespeare and His Forerunners," are his chief prose works.

The "Science of English Verse" was a pioneer book; in its ideas, designed chiefly to elucidate his theory that verse is essentially a form of music. The music student who has a feeling for poetry may here find much enjoyment and profit.

With all his devotion to art, nay, as a true consequence of this, Lanier was not a preacher of "art for art's sake," as commonly interpreted; and in "The English Novel," his convictions on this vital point are clearly expressed. He shows that some phases of art may be unmoral, and instances certain passages of Scott's novels, which "do not put upon us any moral question as between man and man," and the luminous grapes of a painter, "most delightful, unmoral art," but he holds that "the greatest art has always gone hand in hand with moral purpose." He gives passages from the Psalms, from Isaiah and Job to prove this. One evidence that these are the highest poetry he finds in the fact that they bear translation as no other poetry does, and this he accounts for very simply. He says: "It is words and their associations that are untranslatable, not ideas." "This Hebrew poetry . . . is so purely composed of ideas which are universal, essential, fundamental . . . that they remain absolutely great, absolutely artistic, in whatever language they are couched."

Sidney Lanier wrote poetry as it had been revealed to him, not as the world asked for it and paid for it; his theories of music were original and not such as to make them immediately popular. This he knew, but his conception of his call to serve his kind in poetry and music was so sacred that no desire for recognition, nor pressure of pecuniary need could induce him to lower his ideals to conciliate popular favor. When the question of bread and butter for the four little boys became imminent he played his flute evenings, anywhere and everywhere, and opened up new worlds of delight for the young by translating and editing old hero tales.

He held himself above any hurt or disturbance from unkind or misrepresenting criticism, saying that "the artist shall put forth humbly and lovingly and without bitterness against opposition, the very best and highest that is within him, utterly regardless of contemporary criticism."

Of his longer poems "Corin," a poem of hope for the southland, was the first to attract general attention, when published in the Independent in 1875. "The Symphony" is an impassioned protest, most poetically conceived, against the iron hand of trade. His two gifts are here interwoven. The symphony is interpreted as the fugue of life in which the ever-recurring theme is love. "The Psalm of the West" has a striking portrait of Columbus. "The Crystal" is a lofty conception showing great critical acumen. The poet looks lovingly upon all the "insuperable stars" of poetry and sees that

"Not one but total lustre blazeth . . . Not one but twinkles."

His ray, opaqued with intermittent mist Of defect; yea, you masters all must ask

Some sweet forgiveness, which we leap to give.

We lovers of you, heavenly-glad to meet Your largesse so with love, and inter-pleight

Your geniuses with our mortalities."

And then he goes through the shining roll of all these great ones, touching with epigrammatic brevity the defect of each, leading up to the last stanza in which he pours out a full heart of devotion and admiration upon the only perfectly pure one he finds:

"Oh, what amiss may I forgive in thee, Jesus, good Paragon, thou Crystal Christ?"

In 1876 he was asked to write the words of the cantata for the Centennial Exposition, held at Philadelphia, Bayard Taylor, with whom he had a beautiful friendship, writing the ode, and Whittier, the hymn. It was desired that the South should be represented, and who so fit as Lanier? He had been brave and effective as a soldier, and a loyal son of the South through all the dark days of war, and the almost darker days of reconstruction; but as early as 1870, in a memorial address given at Macon, his birthplace, he said: "Today we are here for love and not for hate. Today we are here for harmony, not for discord. Today we have risen immeasurably above all thoughts of vengeance—upon 'the serene heights of forgiveness.'" From that time his thought had steadily enlarged and risen to a fervent love for an undivided country, and he came gladly forth with a paean of freedom prophesying for her a glorious future. The poem, "Ily received at first, abundantly justified itself when put into its orchestral setting, composed by Dudley Buck, and added to the appreciation of Lanier's genius.

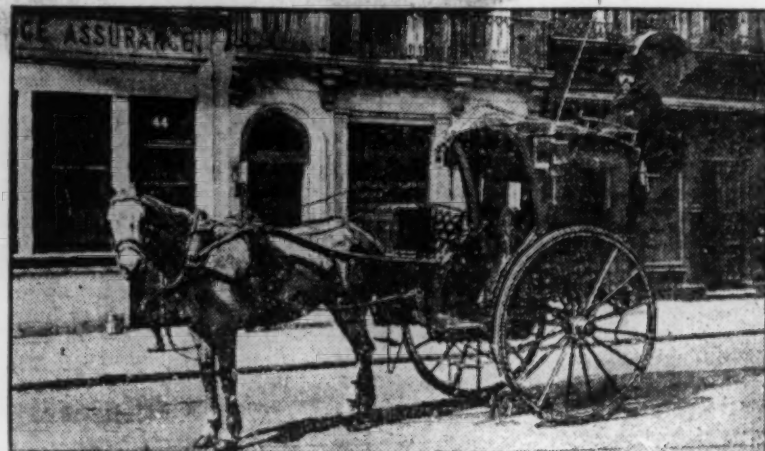
The "Hymns of the Marshes" are a

Motor Bus the Dreadnought of London's Streets
But a Boon to Suburbanites Bound for the City.

Changes in Traffic Conditions
Above and Below Ground
in the British Metropolis in
Recent Years.

THE POPULAR "TUBE"

LONDON—In all large centers the question of traffic and its regulation is one of great importance. In cities many centuries old, as is London, the question of the regulation of the traffic is by no means so simple as in the modern towns, such as are springing up continually in the United States. The streets of London run in all directions, north,



HANSOM CAB.
The hansom is still holding its own quite well in London, though the taxi-cab is giving it a hard run.

south, east and west, indiscriminately, and are frequently narrow and ill-suited for the fast running and often bulky vehicles of today.

The main streets when originally laid down were ample for the comparatively small amount of slow moving traffic of that period. Stately coaches, cumbersome wagons from the country, and heavy vans horse-drawn and pulled by powerful animals, traveled leisurely over the cobble streets of old London.

With the development of the city now possessing some 7,000,000 inhabitants, the methods of transit have naturally multiplied, and there are today a variety of means of traveling from one quarter to the other. The "tube" is undoubtedly the most rapid and perhaps the most popular method of locomotion. Indeed it is possible to travel many miles underground after the manner of a mole without seeing daylight. A grade higher than the tube, which is frequently laid at great depth below the surface of the road, is the Metropolitan Railway, the old Underground, now run by electricity through clean tunnels and bright stations covered with fresh glazed tiles. It is not many years since the last train on the Underground was drawn by a steam engine, and it is perhaps unnecessary to dwell on the great contrast between the ill-lighted carriages and smoke-filled tunnels of those days and the roomy, fast trains of the present day.

In considering this question of traffic we find on all sides competition. The old-fashioned hansom-driver affirmed that the motor-bus took his fares, and now the motor-bus service is in keen competition with the Underground, the public being always the gainer.

Leaving the Underground, we find a large choice of vehicles in the streets. Here again there have been many changes and as many improvements in the buses and cabs that are at the service of the public. Not so very long ago the only public conveyances were the old rumbling horse bus, the all too

wonderful revelation of the beauty and symbolic value in commonplace things, hidden from careless untrained eyes, open to the poet and seer.

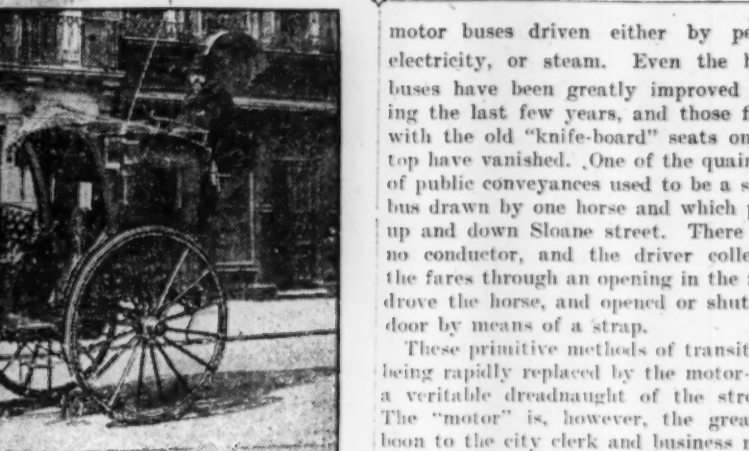
Among the shorter poems, "How Love Looked for Hell," and could find it nowhere; "A Ballad of Trees and the Master," reverent and mystical; "Tampa Robins," a gay color study of red-breasts in an orange grove; "Baby Charley," tender and simple; "Under the Cedar Croft Chestnut," written to Bayard Taylor; "The Bee," graceful and thought-provoking; "The Song of the Chattahoochee," most musical of all, are a few excellent examples of his work.

Sidney Lanier has been called the Sir Galahad of literature, not only because his view of art was so free from dross, from selfish aim and time-serving, but because of the saintliness of his life and speech. How dear to the son's heart must have been the tribute of his prison comrade, John B. Tabb,—"there did one trait of your father's character single him out. In all our intercourse I can remember no conversation or word which an angel might not have uttered and listened to."

He did all his work under stress of difficulty which it has not been thought



MOTOR BUS AT LONDON CROSSING.
This latest style of vehicle for passenger traffic is much used by the city clerk and business man who live in the suburbs.



motor buses driven either by petrol, electricity, or steam. Even the horse buses have been greatly improved during the last few years, and those fitted with the old "knife-board" seats on the top have vanished. One of the quaintest of public conveyances used to be a small bus drawn by one horse and which plied up and down Sloane street. There was no conductor, and the driver collected the fares through an opening in the roof, drove the horse, and opened or shut the door by means of a strap.

These primitive methods of transit are being rapidly replaced by the motor-bus, a veritable dreadnought of the streets. The "motor" is, however, the greatest boon to the city clerk and business man, who live in the suburbs, for they are now able to journey to their office on the top of a "General," or "Union Jack,"



HORSE-DRAWN OMNIBUS.
Though still plentiful in London streets, the old-fashioned bus has been replaced by motor vehicles to a great extent.

familiar "growler" or four-wheeler, and the hansom, all with iron-shod wheels which clattered and rattled over the stone sets of the city. In those days it was impossible to maintain a conversation in a four-wheeler that was moving faster than a walk, especially if the windows were partly closed, for every attempt at speaking was drowned by the rattle of the cab. Improvements were gradually made until the majority of the four-wheelers are now as good and comfortable as a coupe or a brougham. The hansom or "gondola," as Disraeli termed it, still holds its own to a great extent, although it is a question whether it will long continue to withstand the onslaughts of the taxicabs, which seem to be daily increasing in number, and are of about the same pattern as those seen in New York and Boston.

The old-fashioned horse-drawn omnibuses are still plentiful in the streets, although many have been replaced by

unless they prefer to travel by the underground or tube.

The question of the regulation of the traffic is of paramount importance in a large city, and it has been said that the London police are second to none in this respect. With a slight movement of the arm the strings of traffic are held up. The authority of the constable on duty is never disputed, or should some venturesome Jehu attempt to push past the "arm of the law," he is summarily dealt with. One of the best methods of regulating the London traffic is perhaps the "taxi-cab" and "Hyde Park" corner, especially during the month of June, and should a royal carriage appear at any time, it is quite remarkable to see the rapidity with which all the traffic is immediately stopped and a free passage made for the royal vehicle. This is a frequent occurrence at Hyde Park corner, where the Royal Carriages cross, after coming up constitutional hill, from Buckingham palace into Hyde Park.

VELVET SEASON IN PARIS

By Mme. Murielle Loeb

PARIS—Quite the most striking garment of the Parisian fall season is the striped velvet fourreau (or one-piece) dress of walking length and tailored cut.

This may be counted as the premier toilette of this fall, for the best dress-making houses are making these garments and the best dressers are wearing them. They are strikingly chic, and in addition they are practical.

Striped velveteens are everywhere to be seen in Paris; in fact, this season, in Paris at least, may be accounted "a velvet season."

The large couturiers are showing with these the most fascinating beret toques constructed of the velvet that composes the gown. These large velvet toques made of the principal material of the dress are all the rage in Paris. All good dressers now procure a length of their dress material and take it to their milliner, who makes it into one of the new velvet beret-toques. The whole of the hat is built of the dress material; it is not merely a shape, trimmed with the dress material.

A garment that bids fair to be very fashionable the coming winter, is the almost full length coat of broadcloth, bordered with fur, either lynx, mink or caracul being most used for this purpose. These coats will be worn over the velvet

LONDON—The Carl Rosa Opera Company announces a season of opera in English, the first performance to be given at Covent Garden on Oct. 18. The promised revival of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" should be interesting. The work, which is practically unknown in London, was first performed in St. Petersburg in 1862.

The directors of the Afternoon Theatre are to produce Joseph Holbrook's two-act opera, "Pierrot and Pierrette," on Nov. 12. The opera, which lasts about one hour and a half, is founded on a story of the same name by Walter Grogan, and contains only four characters. It is written for a small string orchestra and the present proposal is to give six matinee performances.

Herr Kreidler gave a recital in Queen's Hall prior to his departure for America, on which occasion he played with all his usual breadth and purity of tone, Handel's beautiful sonata in D major, and a prelude and allegro by Pugnani, the latter especially calling forth enthusiastic applause. The most important place on the programme was given to a suite for violin and piano by Yorkie Bowen, which was admirably performed by Herr Kreidler and the composer, but the work is not very interesting, and it was a matter of regret to many that this being his only recital in London this season Herr Kreidler did not include in his program some work more worthy of so great an artist than this suite. He was also heard in pieces by Friedman Bach, Dittersdorf and Bocherini, and in some French pieces, a "Chanson Meditation" by Cottenet, a charming "Menuet" by Debussy, and Saint-Saens' somewhat tedious "Havanais," and in two works from his own pen, a "Caprice Viennois," with which the audience was so charmed that it had to be repeated, and a "Tambourin Chinois," which, though clever and original, proved less attractive. The program closed with a wonderfully spirited performance of Wieniawski's somewhat hackneyed Polonaise in A.

Lovers of music should indeed be grateful to Herr Kreidler for the high ideal he has set himself and for the unswerving way in which he has held it, never descending to sentimentalism, always so free from affectation, and never failing to uplift his hearers by the grandeur, purity and health of his interpretations of all that is most ennobling in music, appealing always to the highest in his audiences, and never winning them through emotionalism.

A new suite by Sibelius entitled "Swanevit" met with only moderate success at one of the Promenade Concerts. The suite has been arranged from incidental music written for a fairy play by Strindberg, and while the music may very probably be quite effective with the play, it undoubtedly suffers by being separated from it, having hardly sufficient substance to stand alone. A program consisting almost entirely of works by Bach, Mozart, Handel and Beethoven attracted one of the largest audiences of the week, a magnificent performance by the orchestra of the third of Bach's Brandenburg concertos being greeted with such tumultuous applause that Mr. Wood was again compelled to relax his rule of not granting encores in the first half of the program and repeat the work.

A bewildering number of concerts are already announced for the coming season, five large orchestras being now established in London, and four of these are giving a series of symphony concerts this winter. Added to these there are to be a number of concerts devoted to chamber music as well as many piano, violin and vocal recitals. Among the pianists London is to hear are Rosenthal, Pachmann, Mark Hambourg, Busoni and Padernski, while the violinists include Mich. Elman, Ysaye and Marie Hall. One critic has remarked that the only difficulty will be to find a day on which no music can possibly be heard.

In an article in the Daily Mail, Miss Ethel Smyth, the composer of "The Wreckers," discusses the question of whether "English opera will ever pay." The talented composer writes: "Nothing more strikingly reveals the vagueness of the popular notion concerning things operative than the estimates given as to the probable cost of grand opera in this country as soon as any one particular scheme is under discussion. . . . I therefore think it may be of practical interest to publish the facts about one specific enterprise, from which much can be learned." The Moody Manners season this year at the Lyric has for the first time more than paid its way and two other operative ventures have been able to make the same boast. This Miss Smyth considers to be sufficient proof that the public would support opera at popular prices if they were given the chance. "But," she continues, "the fact must be insisted on that these short seasons were run by permanently constituted opera companies, at work more or less all the year round, with a large repertory capable of variation according to the needs of the moment. This basis, which, of course, is that of all continental opera houses, is the only sound one both artistically and financially."

Miss Smyth then gave some interesting particulars of her own experiment at His Majesty's theater and its financial results which hardly seem encouraging. However, the performances were in the afternoon, and Miss Smyth argues that the proper time for opera is the evening, the "cheap-seaters" (as she terms that large section of the music-loving public that is at work all day) being unable to attend matinees, and the occupants of stalls and

boxes who pay more than half the expenses being unwilling to sit for three hours and a half and listen to anything till the day's engagements are over. "The Wreckers" was produced in July last and Miss Smyth says:

"In the case of those performances, all the conditions I insist on as artistically and financially favorable were of necessity absent. To evolve out of space the complicated machinery of grand opera merely to dissolve it again after five performances of one speckle work is to do things in the most difficult and extravagant way thinkable—a way no one would choose if any other were open to him. Moreover, the Afternoon theater, which produced 'The Wreckers,' is dependent on the movements of His Majesty's theater, and at the precise moment when an interlude with some 150 units in tow was struggling to achieve grand opera in a place innocent of operatic tradition a gigantic Shakespeare festival, enough in itself to strain the resources of any theater, was suddenly sprung upon all concerned."

"My contract was roughly this: 'The theater to light the house, print programs and tickets, give me a certain number of lights, provide the machinery, human and otherwise, for the staging of my work, and loan scenery and costumes (as a matter of fact there were no costumes suitable and I had to hire). Everything else was to be provided and paid for by me, the cost of advertisement being shared between us, and of the money taken 60 per cent was to be mine and 40 per cent theirs. Further, the spirit in which I was invited to produce 'The Wreckers' was this: That inasmuch as the work was English and therefore tabooed elsewhere, the experiment an interesting one, likely to be of value as object lesson, as more-over His Majesty's theater had some idea of letting music play a part in their future schemes, far from wishing to make anything out of the venture, no effort would be spared to save my pocket."

My total expenses, including \$250 for costumes and wigs, were close on \$5840. As to the profits, it must be borne in mind that the fifth performance was in the evening, their majesties having graciously expressed a wish to be present. The money in the house on the four matinees totaled roughly \$4415, and on the royal night \$2310, in all \$6725 on the five performances; but from my share of the profits had to be deducted some \$880 for advertising and extra theater expenses. General result: My expenses \$5838.84, my profits \$6046.72, deficit \$2792.12."

Miss Smyth sums up the conditions necessary for success as follows: first—performance in the evening; second—stalls to be 7s. 6d. (\$1.80); third—"You must be master of the house"; fourth—modern opera must not be attempted in a theater that cannot accommodate 70 in the orchestra, and the orchestra must be deeply sunk; fifth—a strong detail; . . . and capable of coping with all emergencies."

WAR TIME PAPER
MONEY MISSING

Government Expects to Redeem "Shin Plasters" Some Day, \$15,236,721.28 Worth Still Being Out.

Are you keeping somewhere in a cabinet one or more of those old government "shin plasters," which in the days of the civil war circulated as fractional currency? asks the St. Louis Times.

There are millions of them out—some where. Not even the United States government knows how many, or where, and this fact makes itself prominent in every statement issued by the treasury department from Washington. According to the most accurate accounting, just \$15,236,721.28 worth of these 50-cent, 25-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent issues of paper are "somewhere." Certainly since their issue in 1862, 1863 and 1864, notes of this amount have not been presented for redemption.

In 1879, tiring of carrying such enormous figures under the heading of "debt bearing no interest," Congress sat up and passed an act declaring that \$8,375,934 worth of this fractional paper currency was "lost or destroyed."

Likely this amount was a certain arbitrary percentage of the whole outstanding in that year. At any rate \$15,236,721.28 worth of shin plasters have not turned up for redemption, but every one of them was a national government's unlimited "promise to pay" and such the treasury department is carrying the obligation upon its books, less the \$8,375,934 which officially it has declared missing. This leaves to the account of debt bearing no interest the sum of \$6,860,787.28 of this currency.

OFFERS A BONUS
FOR GOOD ROADS

W. W. Mitchell, one of the men of large means at Cadillac, has offered a bonus, said to be as much as \$300, for each mile of good road constructed in Wexford county in the next three years, says the Detroit Free Press. Presumably one of the principal highways leading into the county seat will be known as the "Mitchell" road. Whether it is or not, the aid given in the creation of a county system of improved highways will cause Mr. Mitchell to be held in grateful remembrance by future users of the roads.

Large Entry List Assured for the Vanderbilt Cup Race

MANY ENTRIES ARE BEING RECEIVED FOR THE GREAT VANDERBILT RACE

George Robertson, Winner Last Year, Louis Chevrolet and Robert Burman Will Drive Cars.

NEW YORK—Entries for the Vanderbilt cup race are coming in rapidly and as a result of the recent visit of Manager A. R. Pardington and Fred J. Wagner to Philadelphia, no less than 14 cars have already been signed up for the big race. They include four Chalmers-Detroit, and an Italian Isotta, owned by Clifford V. Brokaw, which will be driven by Seymour. This, by the way, is the same car that Herbert Lytle finished in second to Robertson in last year's Vanderbilt race.

In addition to these there are two Italian Fiat entered, one of which will be piloted by young Heame, the Chicago amateur, while the other was to have been driven by Ralph De Palma, whose recent accident will necessitate the substitution of another driver. There are also two Buicks, which will be driven by Louis Chevrolet and Bob Burman, respectively, and the former, on account of his victories at Chicago and Riverhead, is one of the favorites for the coming race.

Two Nationals in which Merz and Aiken will hold the wheel are also entered in the race and it is certain that two Simplex cars will also come to the line. One of these is entered by Henry B. Harris, the well-known theatrical man, which will be driven by L. A. Mitchell, an old-time expert, and the other by George Robertson, the greatest of American drivers, who won last year's race in a Locomobile and was victor at Lowell and Philadelphia, as the pilot of the Simplex. This, with a Moon and possibly two French Renaults, makes a fast field to start with.

While the entries for the race do not close until Oct. 25, the supervisors of Nassau county have issued an order that almost makes it imperative that contestants desiring to use the highways for practice should declare their entry by Monday. The supervisors say that the reason for this order is that they are tired of having incompetent mechanics and amateurs running their cars on the highways. They claim that these incompetents are largely responsible for the preliminary accidents and mishaps of the past and for this reason they wish to see all of the drivers who are to pilot at least 10 days prior to the actual contest.

With this idea in view, the supervisors say that no identification cards will be issued to contestants after next Monday and owners and manufacturers who desire their cars to participate in the preliminary practice should enter before that date, for unless they do so they will be obliged to confine their practice to the Long Island motor parkway.

The arrangements for reserved parking space, which caused some trouble last year, has been so altered as to insure a satisfactory view of the competing cars as they approach and pass. As now arranged, the parking arrangements are a great improvement over previous years. Sheriff Joseph H. Foster of Nassau county has organized a big force of men, and at regular intervals the sheriff and Manager Pardington have established regular police and flag stations at which men with flags and acting as police officers will be on duty.

As practice on the course will be permitted this week, the various racing teams are already beginning to establish camps around the course. The Chalmers-Detroit team, consisting of Lorimer, Dingley, Nipper and Matson, have rented a house in Garden City, and close at hand the American Locomobile Company has secured a camp for Grant and his Alca car.

BLANKS OUT FOR BAY STATE RUN

The contest committee of the Bay State Automobile Association has issued the blanks for the reliability contest to be held next Thursday and Friday over a course covering many of the principal cities and towns in eastern Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The tour is to cover two days and the route will pass through the following cities and towns (subject to change): Leaving Boston early on the morning of the twenty-first, it will proceed by way of Quincy, Holbrook, Braintree, East Bridge Water, Middleboro, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Worcester, Fitchburg, Lunenburg, Acton, Concord to Boston. The cars will then be placed in charge of the technical committee and the next day will proceed over the following course:

Leaving Boston on the morning of the twenty-second, the route (subject to change) will be through Lowell, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, then east to Rochester, Dover, Portsmouth, Newburyport to Boston.

This gives a total distance of approximately 450 miles. The rules covering the points for penalization may be had upon request. Entrance fee is \$25. The start will be made in the order in which the entries are received, which will close at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday.

AMERICAN MAKES FASTEST RECORD

In the transcontinental relay run, Philadelphia to Seattle, in which 20 cars participated, an American made the fastest time recorded in the dash from coast to coast. The time of the run—11 days 5 hours—is a record.

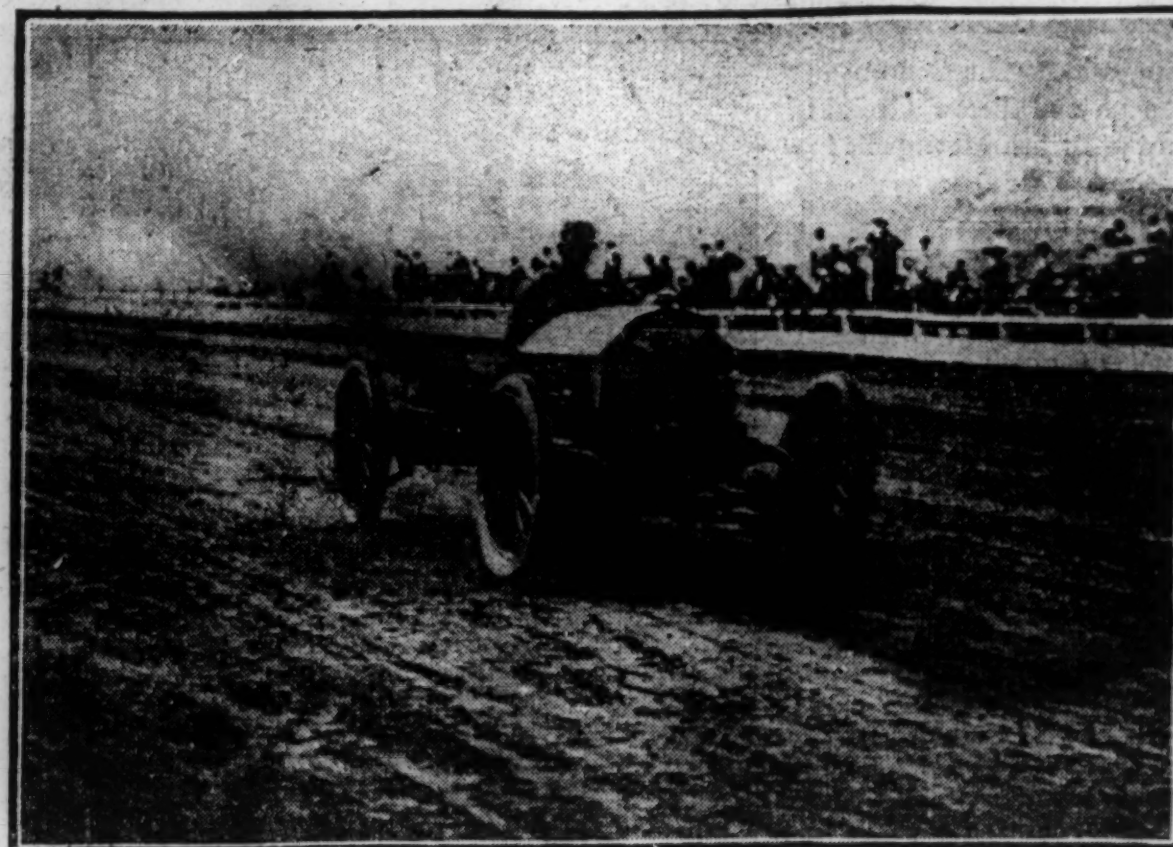
The American's course in the run was the 100 miles between Fort Wayne and South Bend, Ind. Driven by Fred I. Toney of Indianapolis, the American's average speed for the distance was 38.71 miles. The next best speed was 34.92 miles, maintained by another car between Omaha and Columbus, Neb. The American left Fort Wayne at 7 o'clock and 2 hours and 40 minutes later pulled into South Bend and delivered the courier to the car booked to continue the journey.

Another interesting American trip was recently taken from Philadelphia to Lowell, Mass., by L. G. Vogel of Philadelphia in his American roadster. The odometer reading was 477 miles, between 5 o'clock a. m. and 8:10 p. m., with a stop at Hartford for dinner, gasoline and oil. The gasoline consumption averaged a gallon to 10 miles—an average considered very satisfactory in view of the pace maintained and the hills that had to be climbed.

NEW RECORD FOR LONG RUN.

Over the mountain roads of Pennsylvania the run from Pittsburgh to Uniontown, 72 miles, is one which has been the occasion of many tests by automobilists. A record for the run was made less than a year ago by C. S. Carris of Syracuse, driving a six-cylinder Franklin touring car, in which he covered the distance in 2h. 43m. This record has now been broken by another Franklin, a four-cylinder car of 28 horse-power, driven by Charles W. Johnson of Pittsburgh. With Mr. Johnson on the trip were Charles H. Seaton of Uniontown, W. E. Reynolds, manager of the Pittsburgh branch of the Franklin Automobile Company, and W. R. Coughtry, an assistant engineer of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company. The new record made is 2h. 34m., the time being taken between the East Liberty market in Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania railroad station in Uniontown. The motor-car is of 1910 model, for which a severe test was desired.

De Palma Breaking Eight World's Records at St. Paul



Holder of every automobile record from one to ten miles inclusive on a mile circular track except the two-mile distance which he holds jointly with Barney Oldfield.

Notes of Interest to the Automobilists

Chicago automobile owners and traders are showing great interest in this year's race for the Vanderbilt cup. It is expected that a special car will be chartered on one of the railroads to bring the Chicago delegation to New York for the race.

The Automobile Club of Philadelphia has started a movement for the improvement of a four and a quarter mile stretch of the Lexington turnpike, from the second toll gate to Sellersville. The club has started a fund to pay for macadamizing the stretch and headed the list with a subscription of \$100.

Safety, economy and speed are qualities which are essential in an automobile, and these requirements are amply fulfilled in the device known as the supplementary spiral spring of which Shirley Boyd of 893 Boylston street is the agent. Mr. Boyd reports daily increase in the call for them, and has received most flattering comments.

An ordinance has just gone into effect in Chicago which provides that no vehicle will be permitted to stand unattended on any of the streets within the elevated railroad loop for more than one hour. When the city fathers first discussed the measure they intended to make the time limit half an hour, but were persuaded to make the limit one hour by a committee from the Chicago Motor Club.

A Chalmers-Detroit "Forty" scored one of the greatest triumphs won by a Chalmers-Detroit car last Saturday in the great Fairmount park road race. The car driven by Dingley finished second, being beaten only by the American Simplex driven by George Robertson. The winning Simplex was a 90-horsepower car, more than twice the rated horsepower of the "Forty," and sells for nearly twice as much money.

The 1910 model of the Reo has arrived in Boston and Manager Linscott of the Linscott Motor Company of 163 Columbus avenue, is exceedingly gratified, as he will now be able to satisfy the num-

berless inquiries which have been pouring in of late regarding the same. It is a car which though of modest price, \$1250, combines those essential factors, viz., speed, power, reliability and, best of all, comfort. The car should be seen to be appreciated.

The automobilists of Sea Isle city, N. J., have organized the Sea Isle City Motor Club and more than 30 members have been enrolled. The officers expect more than 80 members before the close of the year and steps have been taken to affiliate the organization with the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey. Charles Woertz is president of the new club, Bismark Kiesswetter is vice-president, and Walter Brooks is secretary and treasurer.

The officials of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia have completed arrangements for the seventh annual contest for the Brazier cup which will be held today. The event will be a legal speed limit run of about 65 miles, starting from Philadelphia and going through West Park, Wynnefield, Overbrook, Haverford, Conshohocken, Ambler Springhouse, Neshaminy, Southampton, Sorrel House, Somerton, Bustleton and Ryers back to Philadelphia.

That prosperity is evident with the Reo Motor Car Company and that this enterprising automobile factory believes in sharing with its employees the fruits of toil, thrift and advanced methods of motor car building is shown by its sec-

ond wage dividend. This company recently distributed \$10,000 among such of its employees as had been with the concern one year or more. A check for an amount equaling 5 per cent of each employee's wages for the entire year was included in the last September weekly pay envelope.

Three Ramblers started in the Louisville Automobile Club endurance and economy contest in which 23 cars were entered. Prince Wells, the Rambler representative, driving the new Fifty-five, won the Herald cup in the 308-mile endurance contest. Bertram Strauss in a Rambler Forty-five, won the 250-mile contest for reliability and economy, and Harry Ropke, in a Rambler Forty-five, was penalized two-tenths of a point in the reliability contest for a loose lamp door, finishing otherwise perfect.

The Rainier Motor Company expects to enter Mrs. Joan N. Cuneo in the local endurance and reliability contest, to be held by the Bay State Automobile Association. Mrs. Cuneo is the woman driver who just broke the records for one and five miles at Danbury, Conn. She lowered the one-mile record by 12 seconds and the five-mile record by one minute. It will be remembered that not alone has Mrs. Cuneo piloted a Rainier car successfully and with a perfect score in a couple of Glidden tours, but has also piloted Rainier cars in the Long Island endurance contest, being awarded the prize.

INTERNATIONAL AUTO RULES DRAWN FOR WORLD TOURISTS

PARIS—The world conference on automobile traffic which has been in session here for the last few days has just concluded its labors. The conclusions arrived at by the conference, if ratified by the governments represented, will do much to facilitate international touring and do away with present abuses.

Identical conditions, according to the conference program, are to be exacted from every automobile and driver. An international road certificate is proposed

which shall be similar to a passport for all countries. Regulations were also proposed for the establishment of international sign posts. An opinion was expressed at the conference that the universal rule of road traffic should be that all cars keep to the left.

W. S. Hogan, the official delegate of the United States, attended the conference, but did not sign any of the proposed regulations, as the roads in America are under state, not federal control.

GREAT DEMAND FOR LARGE CARS

President Cordner Claims That the Six-Cylinder Motor Cars Will Be Ones Mostly Used This Fall.

The large automobiles of high power are in greater demand at the present time than ever before, in spite of the fact that most people believe differently. Within the last year there has been such a rush of light automobiles of moderate power and popular prices that many persons have been under the impression that the demand for the big machines was on the wane, but according to A. B. Cordner, president of the Cordner Motor Car Company, and manager of the Brighton Beach automobile race meets, commodious high-power touring cars are probably in greater demand now than ever in the history of automobilism.

"I think," Mr. Cordner says, "that the public has an altogether mistaken idea of the statistics of the automobile trade at the present time. The influx of comparatively low-priced cars of small power has been so great in recent months that the popular belief is that it is the type of car every one is clamoring for. As a matter of fact I find that the more small cars are sold the greater becomes the demand for big, comfortable, luxurious machines of the six-cylinder class. The small cars have a field of their own, but when a man wants to go touring with his family he naturally desires to sit in a large tonneau where he has space to loll back in comfort and stretch out his legs. He also wants a car in which he feels that he can travel over all kinds of roads at a fair average speed and run from 150 to 200 miles a day without discomfort if he so chooses."

"I find that the small car is a good educator, and that after a season or two the enthusiast becomes ambitious to possess a car of 40 or 50 horsepower. The demand for the big cars is always felt later in the season than that for the small cars. This is shown in the fact that for the last six weeks we have scarcely been able to keep a six-cylinder Acmo on our floor. I find that when a man wants a car he wants it quick, and for that reason our show cars invariably have been snapped up within a few days after having been placed on exhibition. All the indications are that the six-cylinder will be the type of large automobile most in use over the popular touring routes in the fall."

"The widespread public interest in the work of powerful machines in 24-hour races, I think, has something to do with the reawakening of favor for that class of car."

AUTOMOBILE AIDS GOOD ROADS CAUSE

President Willys Says That Motor Cars Continually Improve Roads and Points Out Instances for Proof.

President J. N. Willys of the Overland Automobile Company remarked recently that "though many seem to think otherwise, the automobile has done more to aid the cause of good roads than anything else since roads were first built in this country. The movement for good roads, which began when bicycles were so generally used, has increased with the use of the automobile, and it is safe to say that every owner of a car in this country is interested to some extent in the good roads question. Every owner of a car desires good roads, and all over the country motor car owners have done a great deal toward getting them. In many sections road improvement has been due entirely to their efforts."

"Were it not for the car many alleged roads would remain probably forever in a wretched condition. The automobile has brought people to these bad spots, discovering them, so to speak, and the condition of affairs has invariably aroused them to action toward securing betterments. In any number of sections it has been automobile owners and automobile clubs that have started a movement for improving highways."

Jacob's Ladder, in Massachusetts, is a noticeable instance of this. Here was a wretched hilly bit of road, the greed of the motorist touring through the western part of the state. Though in the heart of the beautiful Berkshire hills, one of the show sections of the state, Jacob's Ladder often proved too much for cars, especially after rains, at which time conditions made motoring practically out of the question.

"Finally motorists interested themselves in the ladder, and, as a result of labor and contributions by them, Jacob's Ladder is now as easily taken almost as a level road, and the beautiful country thereabouts can now be enjoyed to the fullest. This is but a single case of how the car is directly responsible for highway betterments. Hundreds of similar cases could be cited, all proving my contention that the motor car is responsible for good roads all over the country."

JEWEL LARCENY IS CHARGED.
John Hobb of 20 Follen street, Dorchester, will be arraigned in the Dorchester court today charged with the larceny of \$1080 worth of jewelry Friday night from his grandmother, Adelaide Hobb of 18 King street, Dorchester.

Intermittent power, the vital deficiency of the four-cycle motor, is entirely eliminated in the valveless two-cycle

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1910 Model



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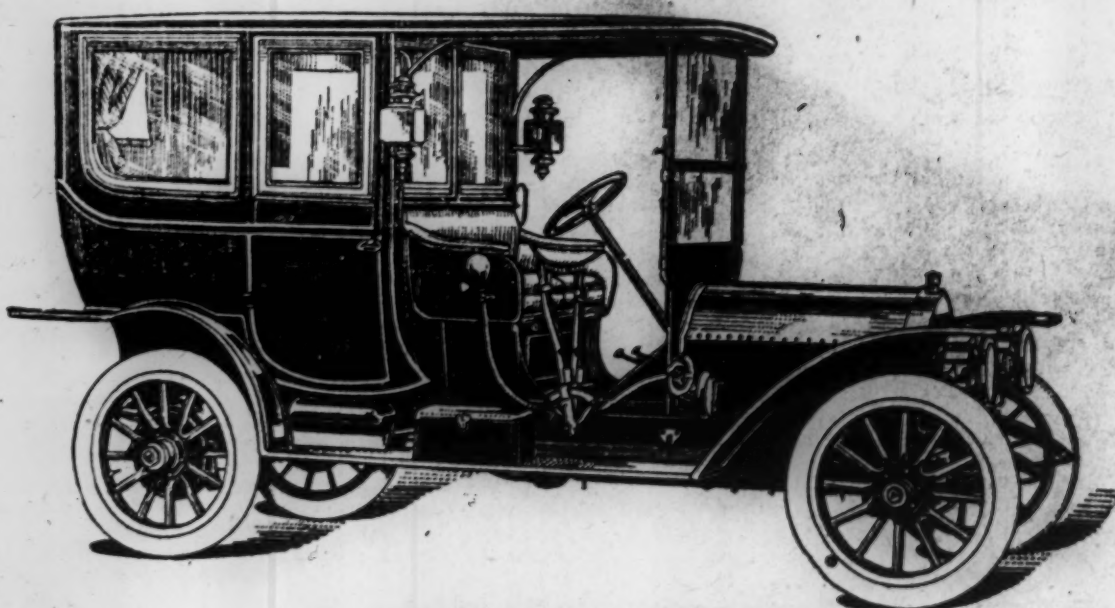
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Incomparable in their luxury and elegance of finish.

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Mfd. by the Stevens-Duryea Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., Members A. L. A. M.

Automobiles Helping Good Roads in West—Sporting Events

AUTOMOBILE SHOW AT GRAND CENTRAL WILL BE LARGE ONE

Applications for Space Called for More Room Than Could Be Accorded to Them in the Building.

OPENS NEW YEAR

NEW YORK.—That the coming automobile show which will be held in the Grand Central Palace, this city, beginning Dec. 31, under the auspices of the American Motor Car Manufacturers Association, will be the biggest yet held by that body, is assured by the big list of applicants for space. Opening last year's show on New Year's eve proved so successful that Chairman R. E. Olds and his associates on the show committee decided that no better opening night could be selected for the affair.

No many applications for space were received by Chairman R. E. Olds and his associates of the show committee that drawings for space were held last week with applications for more room than could be provided.

"At no time in the history of automobile exhibitions has there been shown such enthusiasm and as early a rush to file applications for space as there has been this year," says R. E. Olds, chairman of the show committee of the American Motor Car Manufacturers Association and president of the Reo Motor Car Company.

"To my mind this shows two important things: First, that manufacturers get big returns exhibiting at shows or else this great demand for space would not be seen, and second, the manufacturers have great faith in the future of the industry. I look for a record breaking show in the Palace this winter, not only from the increase of exhibitors, but an unusually large attendance of automobile buyers.

"That there will be a large attendance of automobile buyers is based on the fact that there is a shortage of cars this year, and many who have been disappointed during the past season in not being able to secure their choice of cars will be on hand at the opening of the Grand Central Palace to select their 1910 car. For this reason I believe that the palace show will be a history maker, inasmuch as it will be a larger retail proposition than any show held in the past."

First choice for space was won by the Ford Motor Company, which selected the same space in which Fords cars have been exhibited for the last two years. Of the commercial vehicle makers belonging to the A. M. C. M. A. to secure preferred space on the first balcony are the Rapid, Mack and Grabowsky firms.

As was the case last winter members of the Importers Automobile Salon have contracted for a block of space on the main floor.

On the second balcony space was allotted not only to accessory makers, as in the past, but the great demand for space made it necessary for the show committee to allot space there to about 18 makers of pleasure vehicles. Contracts for the spaces allotted have been mailed to the firms interested and applications which were not received in time to participate in the first allotment have been placed on the waiting list.

COLUMBIA NEEDS CANDIDATES.

NEW YORK.—The freshmen rowing crew of Columbia has gradually been growing smaller, until now it is difficult to boat two eights. It is probable, unless more candidates report, that practice will be suspended for the fall season.

MARTIN RETURNS FROM PORTO RICO

Tells How Natives Run Huge Machines Which Carry Passengers Five Miles for Five Cents.

NEW YORK.—After disposing of his interests in an automobile line which he established this summer, Charles H. Martin, who started in the first motor car stage line in Porto Rico several years ago, has just returned to this city. His latest venture was a line which supplied service between San Juan and Santurce, a distance of about five miles. Santurce is a residential suburb of San Juan and the automobile line was conducted in competition with a trolley line. Four machines, with seating capacity for 30 passengers each, were used for the service.

Four cylinder 42 horsepower gasoline engines drove the cars which were built under Mr. Martin's supervision from his own designs. Passengers were carried five miles for five cents. Each car was kept going for about 15 hours a day and service was supplied for 18 hours out of every 24. The cars were driven by Porto Rican boys, who had to be taught how to run them, they were kept in running order by a skilled American mechanic.

There are now about 400 automobiles on the island of Porto Rico, according to Mr. Martin, who says that all of them are American built cars with the exception of one small British machine. There are a number of Franklin, Chalmers, Detroit, Thomas, Buick, E-M-F and Pope-Hartford cars, owned by residents of the island, as well as a number of both the air-cooled and water-cooled Knox machines.

The roads are almost perfect, so far as easy riding is concerned. Coral rock is used in the macadamizing of the roads, and as the rock is very hard the road surfaces are hard on tires, grinding the surfaces off tires quickly. There are a number of long hard grades on the island, and Mr. Martin says cars should have three speeds if intended for use in Porto Rico, as the low speed is too low and the high speed too high in cars having only two speeds.

AUTO FARMERS AID GOOD ROADS

Road improvements in the West already noticeable to a slight degree are sure to follow when the farmers of that section awake to the realization of their condition as compared to some of those of the East. Nothing is going to arouse the farmers to this so much as the use of the automobile, and it will be the more general use of the car by the farmer that will result in better roads. In sections where farmers are using cars to any extent road improvements are already noticed, but there is still room for more, and more there will be in the near future.

Motoring is most enjoyed on good smooth roads. Farmers owning cars realize this as well as any and not only are they bestirring themselves toward appropriations for good highways, but are in many cases furnishing the labor necessary for road betterments. In some farming sections of the West automobile owners can be picked out by a glance at the roadway in their immediate neighborhood. Near their houses rough, uneven surfaces have been smoothed off and soft, slippery roadways resurfaced. Each farmer seems to take interest in the roads near his own home. When more farmers have cars, and they are buying them rapidly, there will be more short stretches of perfect roads and at some future time not far distant the stretch will be unbroken.

Any number of 1910 Overland cars are being bought by men following agricultural pursuits. The majority of these are men who have never owned cars.

Ball Players Out for a Ride



Detroit American league champions taking a sight-seeing tour in a Rambler automobile. Manager Jennings is seen directly back of the driver.

THE RAINIER CAR IS MAKING A FINE SHOWING IN RACES

The Rainier Motor Company's New England house has opened temporary quarters in the Motor Mart in Boston to be used as a wholesale and retail distribution depot for the Rainier car in New England. The management of the same has been placed in the hands of Raymond S. Joo, formerly with M. F. Goodrich of New York. There are at present all models of Rainier cars on the floors of the company. The car for 1908-09 and '10 is practically the same excepting the fact of housing 'all valve and changing rotary cam shaft of the make and break ignition. This simple type allows the entire retiming of the car in the same time it takes to change spark plugs, ordinarily; eliminating all of the old complaints of the complexity of make and break ignition.

The car is equipped with a compression release from cranking point, carburetor adjustment from dash and other simplifying mechanical improvements. The motor is of the long stroke type, having a 5 1/4-inch stroke and a 5-inch bore, this principle having been expounded on by all leading designers and adopted by same. Mr. Joo, on being requested to outline this car, says:

"We have shown what we were made of the last 24-hour race. Our motor is rated 45-50-horsepower, four cylinders, vertical, cast in pairs, 5-inch bore by 5 1/4-inch stroke. Cast water jackets. Cylinders hard gray iron castings, accurately ground to size. Pistons light but

rigid construction, accurately ground. Cylinders and pistons cast in baked moulds, resulting in absolute accuracy. Valves on opposite sides, mechanically operated, all interchangeable; extra large diameter, nickel steel forgings. Cams are forged integral with shafts. Cam shafts case hardened and accurately ground. Crank shaft is a nickel steel forging, with bearing surface ground to size. Compression release for easy starting. Main engine bearings and connecting rod bearings are of finest Babbitt metal, enclosed in bronze cases, the most durable and highest class bearing known.

The ignition is of the make-and-break system, Bosch low tension magneto; with a greatly improved and simplified mechanical sparking device. Iridio platinum sparking points of generous area.

The oiling device is a positive feed mechanical oiler, gear driven, provides automatic lubrication to engine bearings, also magneto and pump shaft. Cylinders and pistons fed by usual splash feed.

The carburetor is of a new and improved automatic type, having auxiliary air control on dash. Very flexible and freely responsive. Feed is by gravity flow through trap and screen.

The cooling system has a large radiator with fan running on ball bearings mounted on a pedestal over timing gear case. An adjustment screw is provided for tightening fan belt, which runs vertically, driven by a pulley on the crank shaft itself. Circulating pump is of simple "bucket" type.

The transmission gears are of the selective type, four speeds, forward and one reverse, direct drive on third speed. All shafts and gears nickel steel; shafts mounted on imported annular ball bearings. The counter shaft is located below the driving shaft, enabling the use of sealed bearings, thereby avoiding oil leakage.

The clutch is a multiple disc one, 60 steel conical plates, running in oil.

With the Automobilists

George S. Waite, sales manager of the Simplex Motor Car Company at Mishawaka, Ind., is a strong advocate of endurance runs. It will be recalled that the Valveless "American Simplex" car competed very successfully in the recent Glidden tour and the Washington to Boston and return reliability run. Speaking of future runs, Mr. Waite said: "In the light of recent events, we trust that a future tour may be promoted under the auspices of the American Automobile Association from New York to San Francisco, in which replacements will be absolutely prohibited and penalties inflicted for every repair and one which would appeal to us as manufacturers of the Valveless American Simplex Car."

The town of Hull has just received a new Thomas automobile fire engine, which is the only one of its kind in the state. It will carry 14 or 15 men at its speed capacity of 50 miles per hour, and carries 1000 feet of hose and several ladders. On actual trial starting together with the horse-driven engine they have traveled over the road a distance of one mile and the automobile engine was pumping water long before the horse-driven vehicle got there. The driving engine of the automobile is used to pump water at fires, doing so at the rate of 700 gallons per minute, and the machine with equipment complete will cost the town \$8000.

"Prestige founded on consistency is what has put the Premier car on its present high plane," was the remark made by H. O. Smith recently in answer to the query as to what made the Premier the successful car it now is. The truth of this is made apparent by a

glance over the records of achievements of the car in the past several years. It has been a persistent winner in endurance and fuel tests, all of these wins, by the way, being made with stock cars. It is a well-known fact, too, that the Premier company never built a special car for any event, and it is this that makes the past consistent performances all the more worthy.

H. C. Henderson, who has been connected with the factory of the E. R. Thomas Motor Company of Buffalo, N. Y., for several years, has joined the premier force of the Boston branch. Mr. Henderson talks interestingly on the future plans of this company, and reports that their output of 1200 cars, for 1910, could be sold twice over so great is the demand for high grade cars. He says: "A larger number of automobilists are planning a European trip than ever before." Among them are Judge Henry Strong, ex-President Santa Fe railroad, who has engaged passage for Europe and will sail November first, taking his 1910, 6-70 Thomas "Flyer" on an extended tour.

COLUMBIA AUTO TOPS. It is for your interest provided you are considering an automobile top, or slip covers, for your present car or for one you are planning for 1910, to investigate our proposition. We have the best of skilled designers and have made and measure for practically all the popular makes of cars. We do not deprive you of use of car while making top, requiring car only to attach top. ABOUT 3 HOURS. We have the best equipped factory in New England, and invite you to call and inspect samples or let us submit price that will interest you on classy tops, slip-covers, etc.

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BUSY SEASON FOR THE THOMAS

Manager Henshaw of the Boston Branch Expects Soon to Have New Building Ready.

It appears that there are a larger number of automobile factory branches being established this year than ever before, and it is for the sole purpose of putting a customer in closer touch with the manufacturer, so that he may feel that he is dealing direct with the manufacturer, rather than through an intermediary. The Thomas Company is among those taking this view of it, hence the establishment of the Boston branch with temporary headquarters at 288 Columbus avenue, until the new building which is to be the permanent home of the Thomas "Flyer" is completed, which will put the company in a much better condition to take care of customers' requirements than ever before. C. S. Henshaw, manager, has carte blanche to do even a little more than is just and consistent, for the company intends to make a tremendous effort to have every Thomas customer a Thomas enthusiast, by reason of good treatment and splendid success and pleasure with his purchase.

Mr. Henshaw has every reason to feel proud of the hundreds of testimonial letters in his possession received from Thomas owners who show their appreciation of absolute satisfaction with the Thomas car and treatment, many of these cars having been in continuous service for six years, with practically no expense for upkeep. E. R. Thomas, the president, made a visit to Boston for a few hours during the past week, and he looks for the largest year's business in the history of automobiles and bases his opinion on the fact that all of his branches and agencies have on their books more bona-fide orders than ever before, and Mr. Henshaw has received offers of premiums at this early date for immediate deliveries of 1910 cars. This increase is well deserved for the Thomas Company and Mr. Henshaw were among the first to offer automobiles to the public in Boston, over 10 years ago.

In the developments of models for 1910, the E. R. Thomas Motor Company has taken into account the lessons taught by the British "four inch" race, and incorporated the results thereof in the latest production of the big factory on Lake Erie. Prime among the benefits accruing from this particular race was one that the whole automobile world has now learned: the very marked advantage of the long stroke motor, both in power and in speed, wear being reduced incidentally. Mr. Henshaw has just returned from a five months' tour of the automobile factories of Europe, firmly convinced that the most important new feature for 1910 on the other side will be the long-stroke motor. So it is that the little Thomas "six" will be equipped with this motor, the cylinders being exceedingly well water-jacketed. Also the valves and the stems of the valves are taken care of in the same thorough way. This pro-

FRESHMAN CREWS OUT AT CORNELL

Coach Courtney and Assistant Coach Hoyle Are Trying New System of Handling Candidates.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell freshman crew has begun fall practice in earnest. Ten first year candidates reported to Coach Courtney and although he was exacting and careful in his handling of the men, he was pleased with the way they took hold of the work.

A freshman eight will practise on the water every pleasant day from now until conditions make it impossible. Coach Courtney is a great believer in fall rowing, especially for Cornell, where there is no rowing tank provided for winter practice. In the two weeks or more of water practice which will be held the men will be taught blade handling and watermanship, which they could never learn on the machines in the crew room.

After the fall practice they will go back to the machines able to work at them intelligently, keeping in mind what they have been taught while in the boat. The long winter months are then spent in familiarizing the men with the use of the slides, which can be done as well on the machines as in a boat.

As it is difficult to pick eight freshmen who can all come to the boathouse at the same time in the early fall, the coaches have inaugurated a new system. Assistant Coach Hoyle has charge of the candidates in the crew room, and picks out a number from among them, who show up a little better than the others, and has them report to Coach Courtney. The candidate's work is noted each day, whether he is at work in the crew room or on the inlet.

Some of the men who do exceptionally well will be kept on the water most of the time. Thus the process of arranging the men in a systematic series of combinations is slowly progressing.

MRS. BARLOW WINS CHIEF PRIZE.

PHILADELPHIA.—In the special invitation tournament of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club at Nohle, Friday, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club won the chief prize.

vents deformation of either valve seat or cylinder head. The inlet manifold is of copper tubing carefully built up, which makes a serviceable job and a fine appearance. When the speed at which the gases travel in and out is considered the importance of the size and proportions of the pipes is appreciated. Quietness has been obtained in many places by many devices. The Thomas cars have very large, liberal bearings; and bearings interest everyone, for no matter what else is right, if the bearings are not, it is dangerous to run the engine. The 1910 Thomas cars are made in six styles of body, touring car, runabout, tourabout, flyabout, limousine and landaulet, all being of hand-hammered aluminum construction. There are four Thomas 1910 different chassis, including four and six cylinder motors, prices ranging from \$3500 to \$7500.

One Day's Auto Trip



CORNELL TEAM MEETS FORDHAM

ITHACA, N. Y.—The unexpected showing made by Fordham against Princeton last Saturday has convinced the followers of the game here that a low score is probable in today's game and that a combination of circumstances would make a defeat possible for Cornell. The team will line up as follows: L. e., Hurlburt; I. t., Monks; I. g., Ponan; e., Seagrave; r. g., O'Connor; r. t., Farrington; r. e., MacArthur; q. b., Baker; I. b. b., Tydemann (captain); r. b. b., Krutzel; f. b., Simson.

Friday, the doors of Percy field were closed at 4 p. m., and the Cornell squad held its first secret practise. The coaches stated that the team was put through a long signal practise with special attention to several new plays. The work ran off smoothly and the general opinion is that the team as a team has shown marked improvement during the last week and is normally developed for this stage of the season. With the game with Fordham today the preliminary season may be said to have closed and the final work of the games with Williams, Harvard, Chicago and Pennsylvania to have begun.

BROWN HOPES TO DEFEAT PENN

PROVIDENCE.—The Brown University football squad is prepared to give the Pennsylvania team a hard battle in today's game. Twenty men left here Friday for Philadelphia and hope to keep up their record of being unscathed on this year.

The line-up for the game: Ashbaugh, Melman, Le.; Kratz, Lt.; Ayler, Lt.; Sisson, e.; Corp. g.; Raquet, r.t.; Regnier, r.e.; Sprackling, q.b.; McKay, r.h.b.; Altdorfer, Young, l.h.b.; High, f.b. The Brown team held two hard scrimmages behind closed gates Friday and are in good condition.

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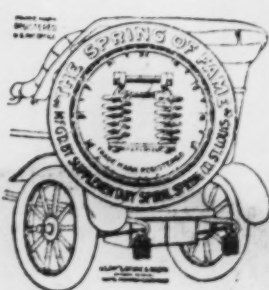
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Counsel and Play for the Boys and Girls

A NEW JACK AND JILL

WHEN Jill was most nine and her brother Jack was just turned seven, they were sent to school. Jill liked to study her books, but Jack did not. He would rather watch the men at work, or spend his time in listening to the birds and watching the flowers grow.

When they started for school Jill always hurried along the road toward school, but Jack was apt to loiter and one day stopped to see how the men would get a big beam in place for a bridge they were building. When at school Jill studied hard, while Jack would sit and watch the teacher.

When they would go home at night their parents would ask them what they had learned at school, and Jill could always tell, but Jack never could. So it was that the parents grieved for Jack and praised Jill.

But one day their mother wanted them to do an errand on the way to school, and told them to take a parcel to a certain number on Hastings street.

"You know where Hastings street is, of course," said the mother to Jill.

"No," she replied. "I have never been there."

"I know where it is, mother," said Jack. "I noticed the sign as we were going to school by a roundabout way the other day."

The mother was a little surprised, but was glad that Jack knew, as it saved her much trouble.

Another day the children's father was building a henhouse. He wanted a big hammer, which was not often used, and was unable to find it. Shortly after, the children came from school and found him still looking.

"Do either of you know where the big hammer is?" the father asked.

Jill shook her head, but Jack said: "Yes, I saw it up in the storeroom when we went up to get the pillows for mother."

At various other times when the parents wanted to know something

about the city or how to do certain odd things, Jack was always able to tell. "How do you know these things?" his father asked one day.

"I just happened to see them," was Jack's reply.

And that is just the way it was. Jack was an observing boy. He always kept his eyes and ears open. Jill studied hard, but she was not observing, and she was unable to apply the things she learned out of her books.

One day Jack and Jill were sent to a laundry office to get a bundle. It was early, and a woman was dusting the office and the bookkeepers were getting to work. While they were waiting, Jack watched the woman and observed everything about the office. After the woman went out one of the bookkeepers discovered that an electric fan would not work. She tried to make it go, but could not. Jack went over and took hold of the cord that connected it with the motor, moved it about a little, and the fan began to run. They all thought he was very wise.

When they went out Jill asked him how he knew how to make the fan go.

"I noticed that when the woman was dusting, every time she moved the cord the fan would go," he replied. "Then I remembered that a man showed me once how the cord sometimes became loose in telephones, and I just knew that must be what was the matter with the fan. I hung the cord so it wouldn't pull away, and the fan was all right."

As Jack became older, this habit of observing grew upon him, and while he never was a great reader of books, he became a very wise man. Jill also became a wise woman by studying her books, but this story shows that there is plenty to learn outside of books if we will keep our eyes open.

The best way to do, is to both study in books and to observe what is going on around you, too. Thus you will be able to apply the things you learn.—Children's Star.

"LOW BRIDGE."

"Low bridge!" a voice shouted. "Low bridge!" echoed another voice. This was on a canal boat. Many boys and girls have never seen a canal.

Some of the boats on the canal are made to go by steam. Most of them are drawn by horses which trot along on a path made for them by the side of the canal.

When the boat comes near a bridge somebody shouts to give warning to the people on the deck. When the voice cried "Low bridge," as you have been told, the men standing on the deck stooped over. They did not wish to hit their heads against the bridge.

Johnny Brice was standing by his father's side on the deck of the boat. As Mr. Brice heard the call "low bridge," he stooped and bowed his head over. Little Johnny Brice did just what he saw his father do. Then everybody laughed. Johnny was a little fellow only 6 years old.

"Why, Johnny, what did you stoop for?" somebody asked. "Well," said Johnny, looking up at the man who asked the question, "I think it is time I began to feel like a man."

"That's right, my boy!" said Mr. Brice, and he felt quite proud of his little son.

That day at dinner Johnny wanted a second piece of mince pie. His mother thought he had eaten enough, and did not give him the pie.

Johnny was only a boy, after all. The tears came into his eyes. He began to whimper.

"High bridge, Johnny," said his father, laughing.

Johnny lifted his head up quickly. He understood what his father meant. He wiped the tears from his eyes with a hasty "rush of his hand."

"All right, father!" he said, "I will try to feel like a man all the time."—Our Little Ones.

HUNTING WITH CAMERA.

The camera is a delightful companion for a day's wandering through the woods, and the sportsman who goes out with one, instead of a rifle, returns with less game but with pictures that instantly call to mind scenes of pleasure. The camera secures the bird, but deprives no innocent creature of its life. It is true the hunter has no venison for dinner, but he can always show the picture of the animal whose life would, but for the camera, have been sacrificed for the sake of sport.—Our Dumb Animals.

PICTURE PUZZLE



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Clock.

Children's Camera Contest



MEMBERS OF CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN.
Being entertained by one of their number. First award—To Hortense Louise Fox, Chicago.



"OUR DUCKS."
Feeding a flock on a New York farm. Second award—To Helen Bowman of New York city.

THE hostess at the party shown in the first picture today, which is composed of the members of a kindergarten, is a little Chicago girl. She is entertaining her school friends out of doors. The first award in The Monitor camera contest this week is won by Hortense Louise Fox.

The pretty farm scene, "Our Ducks," gets the second award for Helen Bowman of New York city.

Those receiving honorable mention are Laurence P. Newell, Hinsdale, Ill.; Margaret Baldwin, Norwood, O.; Earl M. Clay, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Sarah K. Frankenberg, Jacksonville, Ill.; Marion Whitaker, Chicago; Clarence Warren, Lincoln, Neb.; Bessie D. Langley, Long Beach, Cal. The Monitor's camera contest is open to all of its youthful readers. Two photographs are reproduced each Saturday on the children's page. For the best one received each week \$1 is paid; for the second best, 50 cents. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and it is used, it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if return of picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

THE STONE TREE.

There is a tree which grows in Mexico called the "chijol," or stone tree. It is of enormous proportions, both in circumference and height. It has a number of branches spreading out widely and carrying leaves of a yellowish green color. The wood is extremely fine and easily worked in a green state. It is not given to warping or splitting. The wonderful part about it is that after being cut the wood gets gradually harder and in the course of a few years it is petrified, whether left in the open air or buried in the ground. From this timber houses can be built that would in a few years become fireproof and would last as long as though built of stone.—San Francisco Call.

BIRD CENSUS.

Did you ever hear of a bird census—a census of all the birds in the United States? One would think that the result would be about as uncertain as the count of chickens before they are hatched. Nevertheless, the department of agriculture is taking a census of the birds and their habits. It is estimated that there are 1,414,000,000 of them, which would give us about 17 birds apiece. But the department is studying the birds to find out how they help or hurt crops, with a view to diminishing those that injure, and increasing those which help by destroying the insects which so seriously injure grains and fruits.—Boy Life.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES.

SOAP BUBBLE RACES.

SOAP bubble races are great fun, and exciting up to the last moment, for one may be within an inch of the goal and lose by having his soap bubble burst. The contestants should start evenly at one end of the room, while at the other is the winning line, which probably can be represented by a seam in the carpet.

Each player is provided with a fan, preferably the one-stick kind, which will not open or shut. At a given signal each player starts to blow his bubble, and then, shaking it to the floor, fans it toward the winning line. If it bursts before any bubble has crossed the line, he may go back and start again. The first player across the line is the winner. To make the game more difficult, the bubble may be required

to pass between two upright posts, instead of merely crossing the line, or it may be played like football, with goals at each end. In this case some one half way between must blow a bubble, while the players fan it in opposite directions.

PUSH AND PULL.

This is a game that will afford good exercise for the whole body. Let two girls or boys take hold of each other by the arms and endeavor to push the other. A chalk line drawn on the floor a little distance behind each will make the game more exciting. Each endeavors to push the other over this mark. When tired of this, change it to a pulling contest, drawing the line between you. Try to pull each other across it. You will find it splendid fun.

TWITTER AND TWEET.

Twitter and Tweet were neighbors, you see; Twitter was a bird and so was Tweet. And each had a home in the old pear tree. 'Twas pleasant to hear them all the day long Whistling and chirping their beautiful song; Teaching their nestlings the same glad note That came as a joy from each tiny brown throat. Not selfish nor cross was either wee bird; But if one found a crumb, the other one heard. A merry "Chee, chee," which meant "Come and see The feast that is spread for you and for me."

'Tis better by far, I am sure you will say, To be pleasant and merry; cheerful and gay; Teaching wee brother a sweet baby song. Making him happy all the day long; Finding sweet crumbs of joy here and there, Celling our playmates to come for a share; Doing some good for some one in some way. By singing at work and laughing in play, Than to be selfish and cross, without even a word. Half so kind as the call of the tiny brown bird.

SHAKING HANDS.

The long-established custom of shaking hands certainly far antedates the founding of the new world. It comes down to us from the dim past, originating in the universal practise of adversaries in a combat grasping the weapon hands during a truce to guard against a treacherous thrust.

Out of this custom grew that of extending the hand to a friend in greeting. The first step of this evolution came when one of the combatants at the close of a struggle with his adversary desired to accept the greetings or congratulations of his friends. As an evidence of cordiality for them, he extended his weapon hand just as he grasped the weapon hand of his foe to make sure he wouldn't get the steel in the truce.—New York Times.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

When I was young, says a writer, I used to be much interested in the story of the Israelites in Egypt, and always wondered why they should have been unable to "make bricks without straw." There was a brick field near where I went to school, and I often watched the workers, but never saw them using straw. It was long afterward that I learned that the Egyptians did not burn their bricks in a kiln, as is done now, but only dried their bricks in the sun, so the straw was needed to keep them from falling to pieces. You know how frail the clay things you model are? These Egyptian bricks would have been of little use in countries where it rains, as in a few years they would have been washed or melted away, but in Egypt, or at least in that part where the Israelites lived, it never rains, and unbaked bricks served their purpose very well. In fact, they may be seen to this day in a fair condition, although they are 3000 or 4000 years old.

The Romans were great builders, and used many bricks. These bricks were baked or burnt in a kiln. They, too, have lasted to our time, in spite of sun and frost, rain and wind. A well-made brick will outlast any ordinary building stone.

When this country was first settled nearly all the houses were built of wood. Only rich people could afford to use bricks, and these at first were imported from Europe. Old houses built of bricks brought from Holland may still be seen near New York.

Lately concrete, a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone, has been introduced for building, and it bids fair largely to take the place of bricks. Perhaps in a few hundred years from now a house built of bricks will be a curiosity!—Los Angeles Herald.

MILLION VISITORS A YEAR.

Independence hall, which was bought by the city of Philadelphia from the state for a large sum, and on which \$200,000 has been spent for restoration, is visited by an average of 1,000,000 a year.

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The Herald JUNIOR

The largest Junior section published with any newspaper in the United States will be that of The Boston Sunday Herald on and after next Sunday. For two or three years, The Sunday Herald has been publishing a children's section which, in size, quality and general interest, has been the equal of any Junior section in the country. The pressure on the columns has become greater and greater each month, in school season and in vacation time, and now The Sunday Herald Junior is meeting the problem of pressure by enlarging 100 per cent.—from two to four solid pages.

This means what?

That the children of New England will have, for the first time in the history of New England journalism, a really complete section of their own.

That The Sunday Herald Junior will approximate even more closely than formerly the high grade magazines devoted exclusively to the interests of children.

That there will be plenty of space for the publication of all worthwhile contributions.

That there will be new features, more photographs, more drawings, more essays, more stories and a greater amount of fiction—and the fiction for The Sunday Herald Junior is selected only after the most careful consideration.

That the children of New England will have more opportunities to win prizes—money prizes, cameras, footballs, etc.—than ever before.

That The Sunday Herald Junior motto, "For and By the Children of New England," will have twice as much significance as ever before.

And this is to be remembered always:

That The Sunday Herald Junior is clean.

That it has been endorsed by hundreds of school teachers, fathers and mothers.

That it supplements the teachings of school and the good examples of home.

That it is designed for all children, rich or poor, under 16 years of age.

Book and Art Exchange

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AND Clever Stories

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By Youthful Monitor Readers

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THE SUBJECTS

May be children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. Blue prints are not available.

Write a Descriptive Story

Of not over 200 words, and it will be paid for if used. At any rate, send a title for your picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if you wish photo returned.

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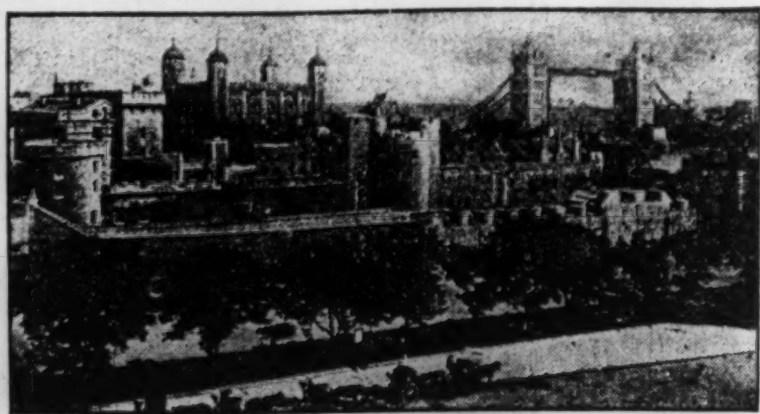
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Mr. D'Auvergne Takes His Readers On Delightful Pilgrimage to Fifty-Seven Castles of England

Beautiful Windsor the Most Magnificent Among Them and the Historic Tower of London the Mightiest.

A BISHOP ARCHITECT

TO WRITE a book on castles might seem to be to wander through the realm of one of the most fascinating of subjects, but any one who attempts it is likely to discover that the difficulties of the pilgrimage are scarcely less than its delights. Most people have met the common sense critic to whom



FAMOUS TOWER OF LONDON.

Here kings and queens have been prisoners, and every stone could add a chapter to the history of England, had it a voice.



ST. THOMAS TOWER.

This is better known as Traitors Gate, because it was on the steps beyond the portcullis that the prisoners brought by water were landed.

every cathedral is a glorified church, and who can see no difference between the night of Durham, the delicacy of Salisbury, or the charm of the medley of Ely. In the same way there are those to whom a ruin is very much what a primrose was to the village boy in Wordsworth's poem, a heap of stones and ivy, and nothing more. To lead such a reader round the ramparts of the 57 fortress palaces of Mr. d'Auvergne's book, without weeping him, is something in the nature of a literary triumph, and this it may be said Mr. d'Auvergne has done. The secret is very simple. The author knows his subject, and knows how to impart his knowledge. You never feel that he has been to an encyclopedia, and extracted a stone which he does not know how to build into his own masonry.

The earliest English castles were colossal earthworks, after the nature of the tremendous ruin known as Maiden Castle in Dorsetshire. When the Romans came they introduced the massive walls, which may be seen on the Scottish border or in the neighborhood of the Severn near the Forest of Dean. The Saxon method of fortification was something much simpler than either of these. It consisted, as a rule, of little more than villages entrenched with palisades or sometimes merely quick-set hedges. Harold, it is true, built one or two castles, the best known of which was at Dover, but these, like the earlier Norman works, were little more than huge mounds of earth surmounted, occasionally, by a wooden tower, and surrounded by a ditch. The 49 castles mentioned in Domesday, or even the 99 enumerated by Pearson, as the first fruits of the conquest, were probably entirely of this nature. William, however, had not been long upon the throne before he discovered that it would require something more powerful than these to secure him against the fury of the Saxon attacks, the invasions of the Danes, or perhaps worst of all, revolts of his own barons. He cast about him for an engineer equal to the occasion, and he found him, of all the people in the world, in the person of the Bishop of Rochester. This prelate had already built, on the Medway, a cathedral as strong as an ordinary castle. He now came to William's assistance, and designed and built for him, as Mr. d'Auvergne truly says, "the grandest, most historical, and with the exception of the castle of Saint Angelo, the most ancient of the citadels of the world."

It was in the year 1078 that the foundations of the mighty castle were sunk at the angle where the eastern wall of the old Roman Londinium abutted upon the Thames. Here the bishop planted his keep, designed with the double object of overawing the turbulent city at its feet and guarding the passage of the great river as it flowed downward to the Nore. It is said the Gundulph must have designed the keep to last forever. The stone, the mortar, the lime and the cement are as sound as when he selected the one, and ground and mixed the others, upward of seven centuries ago. The walls vary in thickness from 15 feet at the basement to 10 feet at the topmost story, and even the partition walls of the interior are 10 to 6 feet in width. Such was Gundulph's keep, called from the whitewash applied to its exterior the White Tower, at once a fortress, a court and a prison.

The original entrance was pierced in the south wall, at a considerable distance from the ground. From here a stairway led downward into the basement, where was placed the well, and the prison of Little Easy, used until the judges, in the time of Charles I., pronounced the "question" (illegal, as the torture chamber. Upward the stairway wound in a turret so narrow that in it two defenders were the equal of an army of assailants. Such defenses represented what Namur or Gibraltar came to be in later days. Indeed the tower remains a maiden fortress to this day.

The first story was given

pletely to the garrison, and in it was the crypt, commonly used as a prison. On the second floor was the magnificent banquet hall, now the armory, the stern but perfect chapel of St. John, and the original court of King's bench. On the floor above was the great council chamber and the state prison, while in the northeastern turret, once, it is said, the prison of Mand FitzWalter, Flamsted surveyed the heavens in the days before the observatory was built at Greenwich. Many a famous man has looked out through the narrow windows in those mighty walls, over the northern moorland or toward the distant Surrey hills wrapped in their primeval forests. Here came John Balliol, titular King of Scots; Gryffydd, Prince of Wales; Roger Mortimer and Charles of Orleans, and from one of the windows 65 feet up, on a wild night, when Rufus was King, Ralph Flambard launched himself on a rope, and so escaped to France.

Little by little the kings who followed the Conqueror added the inner and the outer baillie, with their curtains of walls and towers, and finally the last moat, 130 feet in breadth, now drained and used as a parade ground. Every one of these towers, every yard of these walls have their history, history which it would take volumes to tell. The tower, with four turrets, which guards the entrance from the river is St. Thomas's tower, better known as Traitors' Gate, because it was on the steps beyond the portcullis, that the prisoners brought by water landed from their barges. Here Elizabeth, while still a princess leapt ashore, at low water, in the mud, and sat disconsolately on a stone, in the rain. Here came Lady Jane Grey, the 12 days' Queen, entering as a palace the fortress she was to remain in as a prisoner. Here came Anne Boleyn to occupy as a prison the rooms in the palace she had first entered as a bride. Here came the "Protector" Somerset and Cromwell, the suppressor of the monasteries. Here came More from his house at Chelsea, with its menagerie, to await his trial in the King's house, which had a menagerie, too, under the great wall by the conning tower. There were lions and leopards kept in the tower from the time of Henry Beaufort down to the time of William of Orange and when Henry III. was King there was a great white bear, for whose food the sheriff of London provided fourpence daily, as well as a stout cord to hold him on the days when he went fishing in the Thames.

There is another animal as famous in the records of the Tower as its leopards and its lions, and that is Sir Henry Wyatt's cat. One winter, in the reign of Richard Crookback, as he lay cold and half famished in a dungeon, a cat crawled in through the bars, and warmed him by stretching itself on his chest. The two made friends after that, and once or twice every day the animal would thrust itself between the bars and come and lie on him and warm his body. One day it brought the half starved knight a pigeon, just as, the chronicler says, the ravens fed Elijah. When the warder came round Wyatt asked him for some food, but the man replied that, 'on his life, he durst not better it.' "Then," said Wyatt, "I can provide food, will you dress it for me?" The warder said he might safely promise to do that, and then Wyatt produced the pigeon. The fellow kept his promise, and many a pigeon after that he cooked for Wyatt, until Richard fell at Bosworth and he regained his liberty. Sir Henry, says the chronicler, "in his prosperity would ever make much of a cat, as other men of their spaniels or hounds; and perhaps you shall not find his picture anywhere, but—like Sir Christopher Hatton with his dog—with a cat beside him."

After the keep the oldest part of the tower is probably the Wakefield tower, which acquired its name for having been the place where the prisoners taken at Wakefield were lodged. Here Henry VI. was confined, and here the Jacobites of 1745 found a fate only paralleled in

the Black Hole of Calcutta. The least grim of the many towers must in its day have been the Garden tower, so called because it looked out on the garden of the lieutenant of the tower. Here Raleigh was imprisoned, and from its window he saw the famous dispute, his inability to obtain an accurate version of which caused him to destroy the manuscript of his history of the world. Not far off is the Beauchamp tower, the most famous of all the outworks of the keep. Here the walls are covered with many famous inscriptions carved in the stone, among which may twice be seen the word "Jane," cut by Guildford Dudley, the husband of Lady Jane Grey. There is, however, no end to these memories, not the least interesting of which is the story of how Lord Nitinsdale walked out to the lieutenant's lodging, disguised as Mrs. Betty, the night before his intended execution.

Mr. d'Auvergne has naturally more to say about the Tower than any other of the English castles, for the story of the Tower is to a large extent the story of English history. From London he takes you along the great Roman road to Dover, where there towers another citadel which has survived the shocks of time and war, and then northward through the eastern counties to Norwich and so on to Lincoln and Newcastle and across the northern border through Carlisle down to Lancaster. He tells you the story of that group of Norman buildings of which Chepstow and Ludlow are perhaps the most wonderful in the massive might of their shattered ruins. Again he takes you through the Angevin castles, Berkeley, with its memories of Richard, and Kenilworth, with those of Leicester and Queen Bess. Then he tells the story of the Edwardian castles—Hever, the home of Anne Boleyn, and Shirburn, that of Alice Lisle. Lastly he describes the palace castles. Arundel, sentinel over the channel, and Alnwick, the warden of the northern sea, and so he ends appropriately with Windsor, the most magnificent of the palace castles as the Tower of London is the mightiest of the fortress castles of England.

All this Mr. d'Auvergne tells you in the space of 270 pages with an accuracy and conciseness which compel you to wonder how they have been arrived at without destroying the interest of the story. Any one who desires a really historical guide book, the information in which may with safety be relied upon, cannot do better than provide himself with his "English Castles." The subject is one which historically will repay the time spent upon it, and will provide any one with the most perfect summer tour they could desire.

"THE ENGLISH CASTLES." By Edmund B. d'Auvergne. Illustrated. London: T. Werner Laurie. \$1.44.

CENTENNIAL DAY FOR CONVENTION

PITTSBURG.—Today will be given over to a special centennial convention of the Disciples of Christ (Christian church) in session here.

Friday's work of the meetings centered about the American Temperance board, the board of ministerial relief, church extension, the ministerial association and the Christian Endeavor. National Secretary C. W. Muckley, of Kansas City, made the report of the board of church extension. The total receipts for the past year were \$107,252.24. There was a gain in new receipts of \$20,162.84, and a gain of 121 contributing churches.

NEW YORK'S PIE OUTPUT REDUCED

NEW YORK.—The pie bakers' strike here has reduced the daily output of the big pie factories from 100,000 to 30,000. Strike-breakers are expected from Philadelphia today to help the Bakers Employers Association. Henry C. Paradies, president of the association, said that the employers would fight to the end.

An effort to place strike-breakers in East Side bakeries resulted in clashes between the new men and the strikers. Several arrests were made.

KAISER RECEIVES AMBASSADOR.

BERLIN.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States, arrived here Friday and was received in audience by the Emperor. Within a few days the ambassador will join the countess and their daughter at Paris and the three will sail on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm from Cherbourg for the United States.

BOSTON ELEVATED

How to Use the WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL

The Washington Street Tunnel, between Haymarket Square on the north and Eliot and Kneeland Streets on the south, has eight stations. These stations with their thirty entrances and exits amount to almost a continuous station under Washington Street. From them it is only a few steps to retail stores, business offices, hotels, theatres, public buildings, institutions, courts, historic buildings and points, banks, banking houses, clubs, newspaper offices, the Post Office, the Stock Exchange, the Relief Hospital, the markets, churches and other places of resort. Indeed, there are nowhere else in the world so many points of equal interest so accessible to any rapid transit thoroughfare.

Yet many do not appreciate the availability of these stations. Many do not know where to find the entrance most convenient for their own use, and others are unaware of the superiority of this line over some of the surface lines.

In order that our patrons may have a better knowledge of the facilities supplied by this Tunnel, we are publishing information concerning each of the stations.

Please Save This for Reference

No. 2

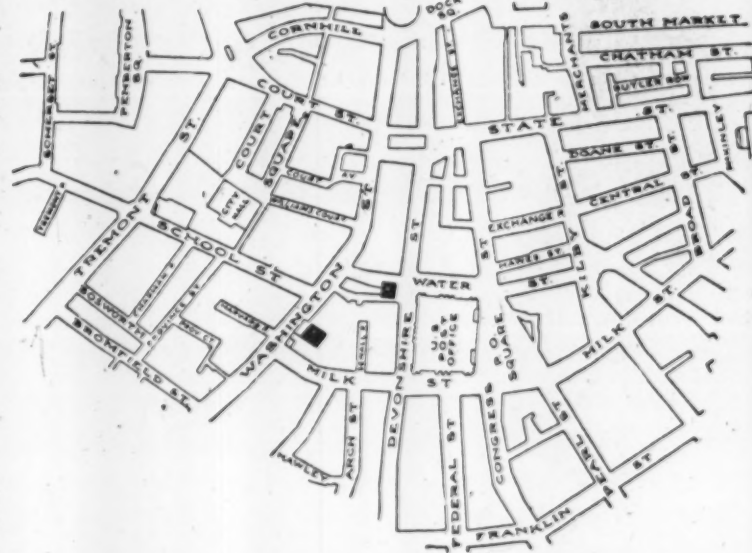
STATE STATION, Wall Signs GREEN

To Boston

People from parts of Brookline and Jamaica Plain, from Roxbury, West Roxbury, Forest Hills, Dorchester, Roslindale, Mattapan, Neponset and South Boston, by transfer, and also those from the neighborhood of Dudley Street, Northampton Street, Dover Street, Essex and Summer Stations, leaving the elevated trains at State Station by the exit at

The Old State House

will be within 200 yds. of banks and banking houses on State and Devonshire Streets
100 yds. of Young's Hotel
65 yds. of Ames Building
50 yds. of Sears Building
80 yds. of Exchange Building
130 yds. of Old Court House
210 yds. of Scollay Square
200 yds. of Steamship Offices
140 yds. of Post Office
160 yds. of Sub-Treasury
160 yds. of Federal Courts
110 yds. of Nat'l Shawmut Bank
145 yds. of Boston Journal
140 yds. of Boston Post
100 yds. of Boston Globe
195 yds. of City Hall
335 yds. of Parker House
and within a few yards of many points on Washington, State, Court, Devonshire, Congress, Exchange and School Streets.



Adams Square

will be within
160 yds. of Quincy Market
110 yds. of Faneuil Hall
163 yds. of Crawford House
110 yds. of Quincy House
150 yds. of Marston's Restaurant
280 yds. of Austin & Stone's Museum
275 yds. of Pemberton Sq. Court House
210 yds. of Scollay Square
and within a few yards of many points on Adams and Dock Squares, Washington and Brattle Streets, Cornhill and the market district.

Territory served by State Station. Black Squares show Entrances and Exits. Black Circle shows Entrance.

From the East Boston Tunnel cars, by taking the passage leading to Milk Station, passengers there may take south bound trains for tunnel and elevated stations, and their transfer points.

From Boston

By entering at either the Old State House entrance or the Adams Square entrance of this station, or the Water Street entrance to Milk Station and following the passageway to this station, people may take NORTH BOUND TRAINS for Union, North, City Square, Thompson Square and Sullivan Square Stations, and (by transfer) for parts of Cambridge, and for Atlantic Avenue (South Station), parts of Charlestown and for Everett, Malden, Medford, Somerville and Arlington.

There is also a transfer at this station to the East Boston Tunnel cars which reach East Boston, Chelsea, Orient Heights and other points.

Boston Elevated Railway Co.

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The C. F. WING CO., New Bedford, Mass.

KAISER IS JOKED BY MR. CARNEGIE

Steel Man Tells Story to Support His Plea That the Emperor Visit United States.

BERLIN.—Baroness von Sutter contributes to a magazine an account of a conversation which she says took place between the Kaiser and Andrew Carnegie at Kiel last summer.

Mr. Carnegie urged the Kaiser to visit the United States, assuring him of an enthusiastic reception. The Kaiser replied that such a visit would interest him greatly, but he could not be away so long, being needed in his own country. Mr. Carnegie thereupon related an anecdote, prefacing it by saying that his majesty must not get angry.

"Go ahead," said the Kaiser, and Mr. Carnegie told of a big American manufacturer who was overworked, owing to the persistence with which he overlooked every detail of his business himself. Ultimately his manager persuaded him to make a voyage. He returned and said to the manager:

"You cannot think how delighted I was when I turned my back on the factory."

The manager replied: "You were not more delighted than we were."

EXPECT FLOATING OF ATHABASCA.

MONTREAL, Que.—Canadian Pacific officials have no further information from the steamer Athabasca, aground on Flower Pot shoal, Georgian bay, but they expect the steamer will be floated. The few passengers aboard, they say, have been taken care of.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROVES

You can have a part in the development of the great Southwest, and reap financial returns accordingly. We develop and maintain ranches for non-residents. Our propositions are not speculative. They are based on the immense earning power of the fertile soil and our unequalled climatic conditions.

We are now starting Orange Groves in the IMPERIAL VALLEY in southeastern California, where conditions have been proven to be the best for producing abundant, sweet and very early fruit.

The increased value of land resulting from large annual incomes from Oranges is the basis of many California fortunes, and we expect results in Imperial Valley will surpass anything heretofore accomplished.

We can sell you a small grove, develop it to full bearing, allow you to pay for it during the six years of growth, and explain why you should receive a splendid annual income thereafter.

Write for full particulars.

Joseph R. Loftus Co., Inc.

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BOSTONIA WOMAN'S RECEPTION at COPENHAGEN
Dr. Cook's VIVIDLY SHOWN MOVING PICTURE THEATRE—FREE
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S JUBILEE SINGERS
FROM THE TUSKEGEE, ALA., INSTITUTE.

FOOD FAIR EXCURSIONS

WEDNESDAY—Gloucester and vicinity.
THURSDAY—Somersworth, N. H., and vicinity.
FRIDAY—Albany, Troy and places en route.
SATURDAY—Exeter, N. H., and Newburyport.

Take the Children to the FAIR.

SPECIAL FOOD FAIR DAYS

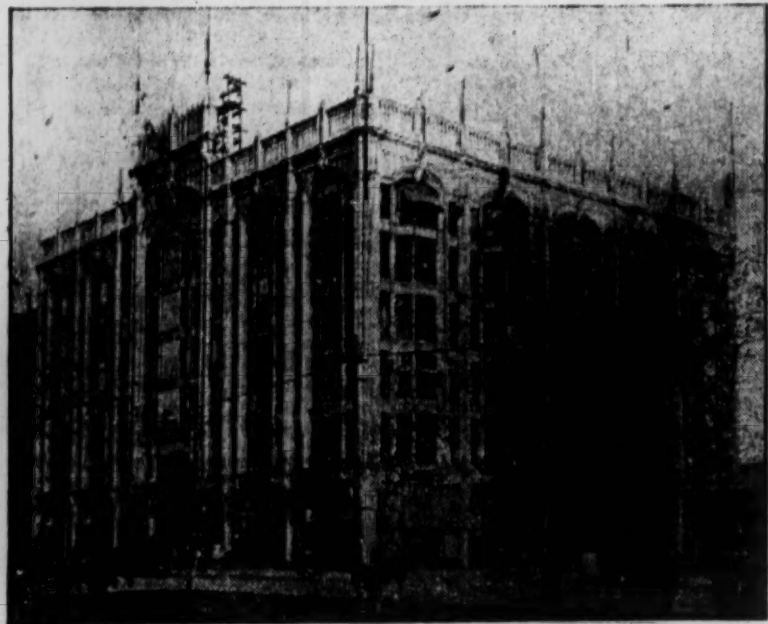
MONDAY—For all the little ones of the orphan asylums—FREE.
TUESDAY—"Old Glory day," for all members of the O. A. R.—FREE.
WEDNESDAY—"Folk day," for all theatrical companies in town—FREE.
FRIDAY—"Fat Folk day," for all persons of 225 pounds or over—FREE.

Pretty Souvenirs to the first 1000 ladies purchasing tickets between 10 and 11 A. M. daily. Free ticket to Unique Theater.

OLD TIME CIRCUS FREE

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Prominent Firms in the Berkeley Building



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Storage for Furniture, Pianos, etc. Estimates furnished free of charge. Most complete and up-to-date service in Boston. Our Booklet explains; send for it.

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Furniture repaired, mattresses renovated, first-class work. JAMES HARPER & CO., 79-81 Bow St., Somerville. Tel. 675-1 Som.

BETHLEHEM STEEL ISSUE.
NEW YORK—Extensive plans for the enlargement and improvement of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation were made known to the stockholders of the company by its president, Charles M. Schwab, at a meeting held at the company's headquarters at 4 that \$7,500,000 of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been sold to the company, Equitable Trust Co.

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Having his own workshop (in the Craftsman Studios, Lime street, Boston) he will be able to design and make any article to order at short notice and reasonable charge.

He asks for the patronage of those persons who desire to have honest workmanship, exclusive design and wearing quality in their silverware, and will welcome a comparison of his prices, quality considered, with those of any retail house.

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A large and carefully selected stock of merit.
Your inspection and comparison of prices respectfully invited.

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Manicure Shampoo
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50c Famous BACKWARD Shampoo 50c
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Vacuum Process is the method of cleaning rugs, carpets, furniture and draperies, known to be the most effective labor-saving device. To see it is to be convinced.

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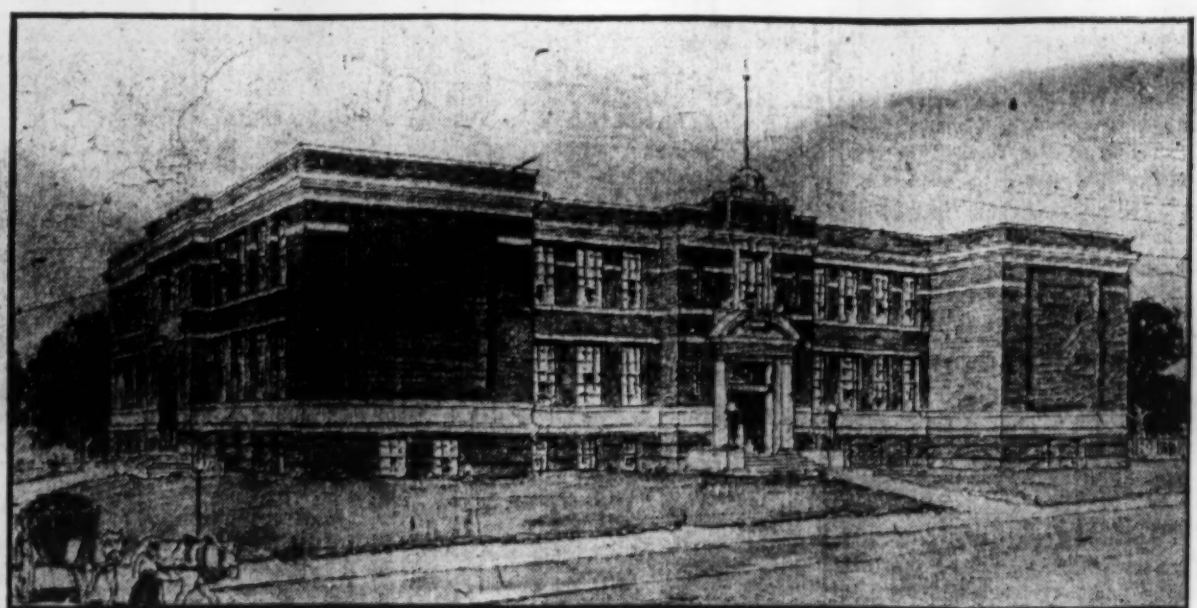
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59 TEMPLE PLACE, NEW BLAKE BLDG.
Fall Millinery
At prices that will please you.

To Begin Work on New Milton High School This Fall



AS MILTON INSTITUTION WILL LOOK WHEN FINISHED.

Located at corner of Central avenue and Brook road, it will be one of the finest pieces of architecture of a similar character around Boston.

Milton's new high school for which the appropriation of \$115,000 has been made will be one of the finest pieces of architecture around Boston. The new structure, upon which work will start as soon as the contract is awarded, will be of two stories and will be located at the corner of Central avenue and Brook road.

The plans, which are by Kilham & Hopkins, Boston, call for a building of the Georgian style of architecture constructed of red Harvard trimmings, a flat roof and a concrete foundation.

The first floor plan provides for seven class rooms 24x30 feet, each with its individual coat room separately ventilated.

Besides the seven class rooms there is located opposite the front entrance a principal's office with an alcove to serve as a waiting room or reception hall.

On the second floor the plans provide for five class rooms of the regulation size, a recitation room and an assembly hall capable of seating 400 people. The

heating and ventilating system is of the latest design.

Work will probably be begun on the new structure this fall and the building will be ready for use when the fall term of 1910 begins.

HEARING ON RIVER FOR SPRINGFIELD

The Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners hold a hearing today on the river-front improvement problem in Springfield. Mayor W. E. Sanderson and City Solicitor Frederick G. Wooden of Springfield will attend. It is expected that all of the interests affected by the river front matter will be represented.

No answer to Mayor Sanderson's letter to President Mellen of the New Haven road has yet been received, and it is expected that the representatives of the city will take some definite step in the line of progress at the hearing today.

heating and ventilating system is of the latest design.

Work will probably be begun on the new structure this fall and the building will be ready for use when the fall term of 1910 begins.

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Dorothy Vernon



The most exquisite of all perfumes. Its ineffable sweetness lends a personality and charm indicative of refinement and good taste.

One drop creates a charming and lasting scent. The odor, resembling no one flower, is so delightfully subtle and delicate that it calls up thoughts of the combined fragrance of a rare bouquet.

The following exquisite Toilet Preparations containing the bewitching Dorothy Vernon odor, can be purchased at all Department and Drug Stores:

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For 10 cents, coin or stamps, we will send you a beautiful novelty packet of Dorothy Vernon Sachet. Write for it giving name of your dealer.

The Jennings Company, Perfumers, Dept. M, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MAKE IT YOURSELF

Our stock of fancy leather—the largest in the world—is open to you at wholesale prices. We sell whole skins or small pieces and supply stencils and instructions—teach you to make beautiful things of great value from materials of surprisingly low cost.

If interested in embroidery, cut work, pyrography, painting, tooling, interior decoration, or book binding, write for our handsomely illustrated book:

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On receipt of \$1.75 we will send you a beautiful whole skin of any desired shade of Brazilian Ose Leather which you may return, if not perfectly satisfactory.

It solves Christmas Gift Problems. Shows how to make bags, sofa cushions, table covers, belts, photo frames, baby shoes, card cases, purses, music rolls, slippers, lamp shade book covers, post cards, desk sets, watch fobs, etc., etc.

The three pieces of soft Brazilian brown oose leather, the perforated stamping pattern and the directions needed for making the dainty bag 5 inches high by 6 1/2 inches wide—designs shown here—will be sent postpaid on receipt of 50c

We also include, without charge, our book of Fancy Leather Suggestions. Booklet and samples of 45 shades of leather, postpaid, for 15c stamps.

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Waists—this is really

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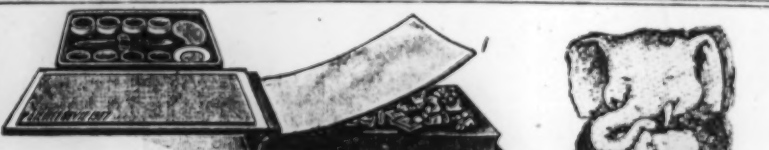
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MAINE STUDENTS

CONTINUE STRIKE

BANGOR, Me.—Most of the students

of the University of Maine again

absented themselves from chapel and

class room exercises Friday, but all of the

exercises were carried out as usual, many

of the professors having not over one

or two students before them.

During the forenoon eight representa-

tives of the Penobscot Valley Alumni

Association, which last night adopted

resolutions looking to an early settle-

ment of the difficulty, met the faculty

and were in conference with the full

board for nearly two hours.

A committee of the faculty, consisting

of Dean J. S. Stevens, Director Charles

D. Woods of the Maine experiment sta-

tion, and Prof. R. J. Sprague, was ap-

pointed to formulate resolutions in reply

to the alumni, and report to the faculty.

OBSERVANCE OF ETHER DAY.

Ether day is being observed in this

city today as a tribute to Dr. William

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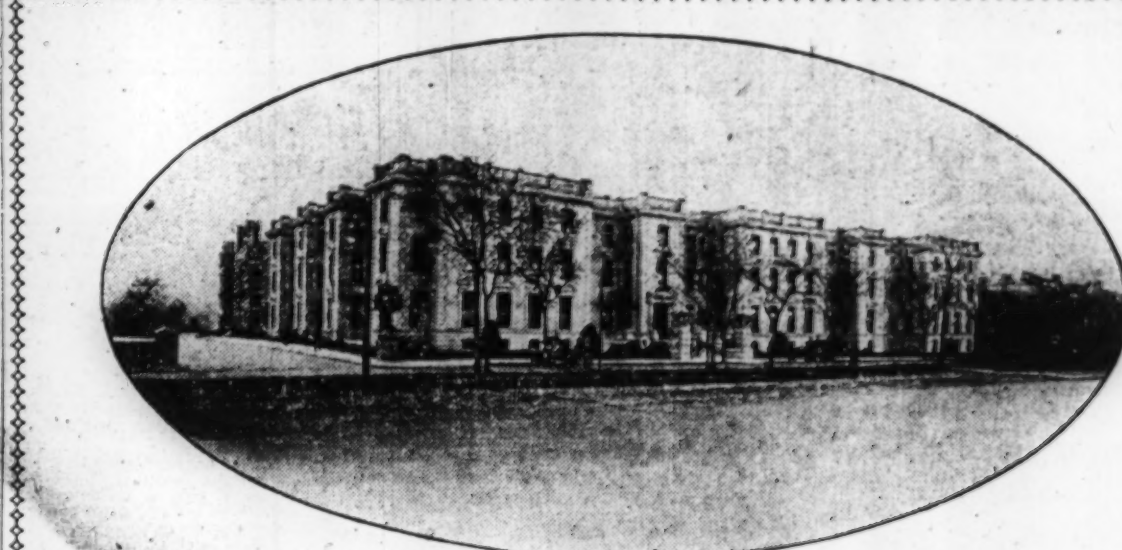
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RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

One comes away from the links of the Essex County Country Club at Orange, N. J., feeling that all he has got to do is to go back the next day for a round and vastly improve his score. The course seems so easy and is in such fine shape that one is apt to forget the dangers that always lurk where the water runs smoothly. Essex county is easy, and yet, on account of the apparent freedom at many points, carelessness that results in disaster is very likely to be the portion of any golfer who plays there.

David Hunter, the club's professional, holds the course record at 66, but when it is remembered that the same player made a 68 at Englewood in the recent open championship, his score at Essex is no proof that the course is too easy. "Dave" plays Essex hundreds of times a year, and when he gets on one of his marvelous bursts of speed is apt to do almost anything anywhere.

Laid out over a series of moderate hills, with picturesque ravines and beautiful trees on all sides, Essex County reminds one more of a park than a golf course. Two main thoroughfares are one of the course in order to take best advantage of the valuable property at the club's disposal.

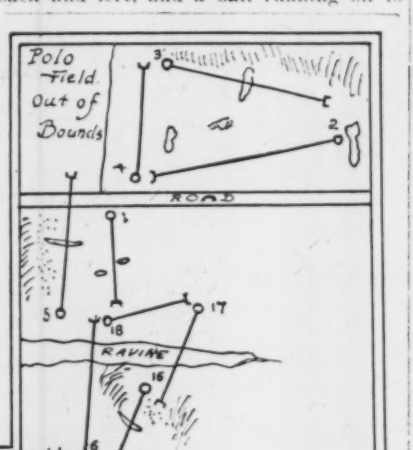
The putting greens at Essex are almost perfect, presenting a true, well-turfed carpet abundant in undulations and side rolls to any one's taste. They are keen, but after one has found out how to play them he has only himself to blame for poor putting.

Even the five new holes are now in good turf both as regards putting greens and fair greens. These holes, taking the place of the old ones where the polo

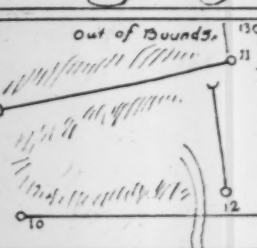
for a hook, and the woods along the right will penalize a slice at any stage. The green is at the top of the rise and it takes a much longer shot to get on than the golfer usually calculated. Two wooden shots and a pitch is good enough for most folks.

Hole 4 (200 yards)—The drive is back toward the road with the polo field on the right out-of-bounds. There is a trap off to the left for a hooked ball and the land slopes sharply to the left all the way from where a normal drive will reach. A well hit cleek or iron shot should get home for a three though bogey is placed at four. An over-approach will run over into the road.

Hole 5 (200 yards)—Here the golfer is called upon to drive over a public road and carry rough grass and a cop bunker at about 130 yards, after which the land slopes right down to the green. There is out-of-bounds for a wild slice. A long well-hit ball will frequently find its way to the green. The green is terraced at back and left, and a ball running off is



Links of Essex C.C. Club Orange, N. J.



field now is, are a great improvement and eliminate the old cross-play across the line of the fourth in going to the second.

The following is a brief detailed description of the course which in connection with the rough diagram will give a fairly good idea of the going:

Hole 1 (253 yards)—The drive is moderately uphill over rough grass for the first 100 yards, with the two ends of an old cop bunker at the sides. The second to the green on the rise is a mere pitch, but one has to exercise caution to avoid overrunning and going out into the road, which is out-of-bounds, but the golfer is more apt to fall short than to run over on the shot.

Hole 2 (417 yards)—From a tee on the hill across the road the drive is sharply down hill. The road on the right is out-of-bounds and there are traps for faulty direction at the sides. A sand trap is back of the green for an over-approach, so the second must be a nicely gauged shot to reach the green and stay on it.

Hole 3 (425 yards)—Back about parallel to the second the drive is over rough grass and a sand trap at about 120 yards, and then the play is up grade all the way. There is a trap at the left

apt to cause the loss of a stroke or two to get safely on.

Hole 6 (420 yards)—The drive is across a deep ravine to the higher level beyond. Trees are on the left, and out-of-bounds is on the right for a bad slice. The going is moderately up grade all the way to the green, so the hole is reckoned a bogey five.

Hole 7 (305 yards)—Again the drive is over a public road on a much lower level to the fair green beyond. Rough grass and out-of-bounds is on the left. A cop bunker must be carried on the second to reach the green beyond. The green is terraced at back and left, so the approach is best aimed a bit to the right, to get the advantage of the slope of the land and hold the green.

Hole 8 (328 yards)—The drive is over a rough ravine and down a lane through the trees to the rolling fair green beyond. The second is usually a mashie or midiron to the green seen nestling up near the base of a big elm tree. There is a slight dip just short of the green, and one is very apt to fall a bit short on the approach.

Hole 9 (406 yards)—A short walk up the road to the right and the drive to the ninth is over rough grass with a ravine crossing the line at a point to hold the average drive. Out-of-bounds is on the left for a pull, and there are traps along the right for a slice. Two bunkered sand traps must be carried on

the second to get an approach to the green on the next.

Hole 10 (505 yards)—A long up-hill hole all the way after the drive. Out-of-bounds is on the left for a wildly pulled ball. A road crosses the line and will penalize a long drive. The second is up hill with woods and rough grass for a slice, and the third is a stiff poke to get up to the green terraced into the side of the hill. To get home in three for a five should be satisfactory to anybody.

Hole 11 (400 yards)—A climb up a rough path, and the tee overlooks a sharply downhill lie to the fair green cleared through the trees. Either a slice or a pull will bring heavy punishment. The second is a mashie or iron shot to the green on a still lower level. This is an unusual downhill hole which must leave a lasting impression on the mind of any golfer who plays it.

Hole 12 (178 yards)—A short cross hole along a side hill sloping to the left. Traps are on either side of the approach, and the shot must be aimed a bit to the right to hold the sloping green. To reach the green above the cup is no insurance that you will get a three. To merely touch the ball will often start it on a roll 15 or 20 feet past the cup.

Hole 13 (365 yards)—Back parallel to the ninth with rough and traps on either side for faulty direction. The second is across the dip, with out-of-bounds on the left and trees and rough on the right. A very nice two-shot hole on which the golfer is apt to fail to get up.

Hole 14 (425 yards)—The drive is here across a road over a rolling fair-green with out-of-bounds on the left and trees and rough along the right. The second is an iron over a rough ravine to the green well beyond it on the rise. Again an easy two-shot hole for two perfect shots, but one that frequently marks the downfall of the golfer too ambitious and oblivious of the dangers involved.

Hole 15 (315 yards)—From a tee among the trees the going is over a rolling fair green with rough grass and traps off to the right. The second is a pitch to the sloping green dangerously near the trees with the road back of them. The green has an imperceptible roll to the right so the shot is best aimed a bit to the left of the straight line.

Hole 16 (226 yards)—A few steps across the road and the green is seen set in the trees over the cop bunker and on a lower level. The trick is to just clear the bunker, a matter of about 130 yards—a shade to the left and roll down to the green. Rough grass and trees are on both sides near the green, and a long drive is apt to overrun into the ravine beyond the seventeenth tee.

Hole 17 (165 yards)—A little mid-iron pitch over the rough ravine with dire distress for a topped or wildly hit ball. There is a roll to the right, so it is best to aim to hit short of the left front edge of the green. To overrun is to find the ball in the road back of or at the right hand side of the green.

Hole 18 (210 yards)—One of the most ticklish and sporty short holes to be found anywhere. The fair green is very narrow, and any ball either driven or finding a roll to the left will get beyond the out-of-bounds line along the edge of the ravine. On the right is a sandy road. The green is long and narrow and its banked edges will hold any normal ball finding it, but narrow is the way and few that find it.

BIG DOVER NAVAL HARBOR IS OPENED

DOVER, Eng.—The naval harbor which has been in course of construction here for 11 years and has cost about \$20,000,000, has been formally opened by the harbor was gaily decked and a grand military display was made on shore. There was much saluting between the forts and the ships. The harbor covers an area of nearly 700 acres, and is covered by the open sea, which the biggest dreadnought may have access at all tides.

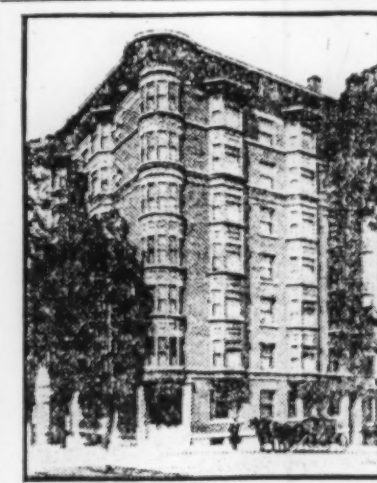
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What Other Editors Are Saying

THE proposed ship subsidy bill and President Taft's utterances on it are now before the nation for discussion, and the newspapers are giving their views on the subject. The following recent comments from exchanges are printed today:

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—We admit the desirability of an American merchant marine. If we believed that a subsidy policy would secure and maintain American merchant shipping in competition with foreign shipping we would acquiesce in that dubious policy. But we are not convinced that subsidies will effect that purpose. Why not try the plan that worked so successfully in the case of Germany and Japan—allowing the purchase of merchant steamers for the American foreign carrying trade wherever they can be bought for the least money?

MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION—President Taft was loudly cheered when, in his Seattle speech, he declared his intention of urging Congress to enact a ship subsidy law. That declaration would, or should, have been as warmly applauded in any part of the country.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—Today, while we have and are building battleships, the navy is practically useless except as a coast defense because it is impossible to procure vessels that could be used for colliers in case of war. The only way to secure these supply ships

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is to encourage American steamship lines—the construction of vessels that the government could take when needed.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—Whether we shall have a merchant marine again is just a matter of choice with us, the sovereign people. We can require our representatives to set about to get it by methods that have proved effective for other countries. We can resume our place on the seas, get our share of the carrying trade profits and strengthen our naval defense, if we want to.

PRESIDENT PRESSES BUTTON.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The fourth National Dairy Show is holding a 10 days' session here. President Taft, from the Grand canyon of Arizona, pressed the button which gave the signal to start the machinery.

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LOUIS COLIN

159 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON

British Tea Table

282 Boylston St., Opp. Public Gardens

Has re-opened, and serves LUNCHEON AND AFTERNOON TEA

TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS

Monday, Oct. 18th

CAFE VERDI

26 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.

Near Symphony Hall. Conservatory of Music and Boston Opera House.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Italian, French and American Cuisine. Genuine Italian Olive Oil used on Tables.

Combination breakfasts.

The only Cafe of its kind in this district. We respectfully solicit your patronage.

DE CARPIS & FERRARI, PROPS.

English Tea Room

160 Tremont St.

Over Mosley's.

Luncheon 11-3. Afternoon Tea, 3:30-5:30. Between West and Boylston Streets.

DAVIS & STONE

Consignors' Union, Inc.

48 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

Luncheon 11 to 3

Afternoon Tea 3 to 5

Cake, Pastry, Bread, Etc., on Sale

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LANDERS' Lunch and Coffee Houses

28 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

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Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

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REAL ESTATE (For Sale New York City)

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

COME OUT TO ATLANTIC-BY-THE-SEA

Where you can have a permanent home REALLY ON THE SEASHORE WITHIN HALF A MILE OF BOSTON'S CITY LIMITS ON THE METROPOLITAN BOULEVARD.

Only 13 MINUTES from South Station to Atlantic. 82 trains a day, with a 7½ cent fare.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Surrounded by numerous dwellings, with good schools, churches, streets, water, sewers, electric lights, gas, electric cars, fire protection and every improvement which a well governed city can afford.

We are actually selling home sites to a fine class of people at prices which the land is worth, on reasonable terms, with moderate restrictions, and the

LAND TITLES ARE GUARANTEED.

IF YOU WAIT UNTIL SPRING THE PRICES WILL BE HIGHER.

Won't you investigate? It is certainly worth your while!

Our carriage meets the following trains from Boston daily: 9:27, 10:27, 11:27, 1:27, 2:27 and 3:27. On Sundays, at 10:16, 12:27, 2:16, 3:16 and 4:27. N. B.—If you should miss the carriage, follow the electric car track, only a few minutes' walk to the property. Electric via Neponset Bridge connect with Squantum cars which pass the property.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

CHARLES M. CONANT

OLD SOUTH BUILDING

Telephone Main 4123 and Dorchester 576.

Ushers on Grounds Daily and Sunday.

C. A. McIntosh Co.

Room 648, Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
A BEAUTIFUL HOME in the best possible location; 10 rooms; everything modern and up-to-date; if you want an ideal home, see this; only \$10,000. Brookline.

WEST NEWTON—House of 10 rooms, large tract of land; splendid reception hall; fireplaces in hall and parlor; everything in best of condition; must be sold; only \$4500.

PROPERTIES in Boston and suburbs. Call and see list.

3-APARTMENT houses in Dorchester and Cambridge at reasonable prices.

TO LET—Suites in the Back Bay district of 2 to 5 rooms each; rents from \$15 to \$40; also in Roxbury, flats at \$22 and \$25.

C. A. McIntosh Co.

Room 648, Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Brookline \$10,000

A delightful home on Aspinwall Hill for sale at a sacrifice—owner moving to California. A very attractive frame house and about 6000 feet of land, beautifully situated, in a restricted neighborhood, commanding a superb view of the harbor and surrounding country, with pure bracing air and lots of sunshine. House contains 14 rooms, open plumbing, gas and electricity and all modern improvements. It is in perfect condition; open for inspection and must be seen to be appreciated.

Frank A. Russell

115 Devonshire St., Boston.
Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village.

REPORT ON NAVY AWAITS MR. TAFT

The report of the Swift board, which has been in session at the Boston navy yard for many weeks, is announced today, will not be made public until after it has been presented to President Taft. The board, headed by Rear Admiral Swift, was appointed to solve bureau questions and bring about a consolidation and simplification of methods in the navy that would not only promote efficiency but economy as well.

It is understood that there is a minority report on the questions considered by the board. It is understood that radical changes are recommended that when made public will draw all kinds of comment from the line and staff.

Those close to Secretary Meyer say that he has some very interesting recommendations to present to Congress next winter, and the belief is that the House committee on naval affairs will bring in a bill for the consolidation of several bureaus.

TREATS HARVARD'S ELECTIVE SYSTEM

President Lowell's modified elective system is the subject of an editorial in the current number of the Harvard Bulletin, which says that the faculty have never accepted the extreme elective idea, but once adopted, the faculty could not protect the student from his own shortsightedness. "Without the free elective system first, the college would come with less confidence to the modified elective system in which President Lowell believes."

While a thousand graduates have seen the needs, it has remained for President Lowell, says the Bulletin, to construct a coherent and practical system.

ARGUE ON NEW TRIAL MOTION. Closing arguments were offered today by Gen. Charles W. Bartlett and Dist. Atty. John F. Higgins before Justices Bell and Stevens at East Cambridge court house on a motion for a new trial for Chester Stanley Jordan, convicted of homicide.

Classified Real Estate

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Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

BACKLASH AND Brookline Houses FOR SALE TO LET

J. D. K. WILLIS & CO.

50 STATE STREET

BUYER OR SELLER

Raymond P. Delano

UPHAMS CORNER

SHOULD BE YOUR BROKER

ALSO

Real Estate Expert and Appraiser

506 COLUMBIA ROAD, DORCHESTER.

DEDHAM—Buy your house lot in beautiful WALNUT HILL PARK, location unexcelled, high and dry and the neighborhood is of the best. Without question these are the most desirable lots now on the market in Dedham. Several houses already built on the lots. If you ever had a chance to get a good lot at a low price this is the chance. BUY NOW, they won't last long. Genuine bargains. Prices low and terms easy. BONEY.

DEDHAM—House of 9 rooms and bath, latter finished in mahogany, every modern convenience, good stable, all in all in good repair, ½ acre land, fruit and shade trees, grapes, currants, rhubarb, etc. This is a genuine bargain. Price only \$4500 for quick sale. BONEY.

DEDHAM—House of 9 rooms and bath, latter finished in mahogany, every modern convenience, good stable, all in all in good repair, ½ acre land, fruit and shade trees, grapes, currants, rhubarb, etc. This is a genuine bargain. Price only \$4500 for quick sale. BONEY.

DEDHAM—House of 11 rooms, bath and laundry, every modern convenience, choice location, 5 min. to R. station; exceptionally well built; 13,570 ft. land; a bargain for some one to see. Price only \$5500. BONEY.

DEDHAM—Brand new house, 10 rooms and bath, every modern convenience, 10,500 ft. land, centrally located, 5 min. to R. station. Price \$5500. BONEY.

DEDHAM—House of 8 rooms and bath, every modern convenience, 10,500 ft. land, centrally located, 5 min. to R. station. Price \$5500. BONEY.

DEDHAM—House of 9 rooms and bath, every modern convenience, 10,500 ft. land, centrally located, 5 min. to R. station. Price \$5500. BONEY.

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New York Real Estate

is the best possible investment for estate or private funds.

Because, besides paying a handsome income, it is constantly increasing in value.

6-Story Elevator Apartment House, 15x100—4 families on each floor; thoroughly well built and in good location; owner will exchange for handsome

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PLACE

Frank L. Fisher Co.

410 COLUMBUS AVE., NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE

Cheaper Than Rent

To own a house like this on Middlesex street, Reading, Mass., with 80 trains daily to Boston, would be a luxury for the man who pays \$35.00 to \$40.00 for an apartment in the city. Read this description, then draw your own conclusions.

A WELL PLANNED, BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, BATH, OPEN PLUMBING, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, RANGE, BAY WINDOWS, LARGE FRONT AND SIDE PLAZAS, FURNACE, SET TUBS, CONCRETE CELLAR AND EVERYTHING IN PERFECT REPAIR; 5600 FT. OF LAND, AND THE PRICE WILL SURPRISE YOU—ONLY \$2550. But I want to sell it, don't want to rent it. To the right party will make terms if desired. Let me show you photographs; will take you out any time—only 3 minutes from station, 6 minutes from electric.

Count the cost of living where you are, then come and see me.

J. B. LEWIS, Owner

101 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. con.

WABAN

The Gem of the Newtons

Offers greater attractions to the home buyer than any section of Greater Boston. Consider some of the reasons for the above statement. It is high, has excellent train service, good schools, stores, is being built up entirely with single houses, and on lots of 10,000 square feet and upward, which insures elbow room, and is slightly a residential section. If you are to own a home don't fail to see Waban before making your choice. Should the houses which I have for sale not meet your requirements, I can arrange to build from your plans.

FOR SALE—House of 10 rooms, corner lot, partly hardwood floors, open plumbing, combination heat, open fireplace, convenient to both street and electric; price for quick sale \$5500.

For anything for sale or rent in Waban apply to

Joseph Congdon,

330 OLD SOUTH BLDG., or

Tel. Con. 281 Waban ave., Waban.

387 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

is a 14-room house on the north side of the avenue, which has just been thoroughly renovated every way. It contains new tiled bathrooms, hardwood floors, electric lights and new decorations throughout; sale not for sale at a reasonable price, or would be rented to a strictly private family. Keys and further particulars of HENRY W. SAVAGE, 7 Pemberton Square.

Robert Gallagher Co.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

PLASTERERS

METAL FURING AND LATHING.

166 DEVONSHIRE ST., ROOM 33, BOSTON.

Estimates promptly furnished on large and small jobs; personal attention given to new, alteration and repairs work.

TELEPHONE MAIN 69.

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, SHINGLES, GUTTERS AND DOWNSPUTS put up and repaired.

ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, WATER-TIGHT FLOORS, ASPHALT FLOORS.

W. A. MURTFELDT CO.

161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

CALL AT RAYMOND'S

For new apartments and stores in Cambridge and Somerville.

CENTRAL BLDG.

Telephone 678 Cambridge, Davis Sq., Somerville.

Charming Home, Newton Center

Artistic home, complete estate, 24,000 ft. high land, and lovely surroundings; but 5 min. to city; one of most attractive homes in Newton Center. HENRY H. READ, 627 Tremont Bldg., Boston 1 to 3.

FOR PORTLAND OR COOS BAY, OREGON

lots and real estate apply to

GEO. J. SCHAEFER

307 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE

145,000 FT. OF LAND fronting Clark and Clinton roads; 5 min. walk to high school; close proximity to best school in Brookline; this land will be sold at a low figure. Address 90 Southampton St., Boston.

FOR SALE—14,000-acre block of Florida citrus fruit and truck land, located on Indian river and main line of the Florida East Coast railway; no better 10-acre colonization proposition in the state; no reservations and title perfect. SMITH & MEYER, Whitaker Bldg., Davenport, Ia.

MASSACHUSETTS SEASHORE PROPERTY for sale or exchange; large tract; improved residence or business property; P. O. Box 1200, Boston, Mass.

NEW APARTMENTS

Ready for Occupancy November First

Commonwealth Ave. Harvard Ave.

Idlewild Street

TWENTY MINUTES TO PARK STREET

Consisting of Living Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, 3 Chambers, Reception Hall, Bath, all modern improvements—

RATES
One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line.

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Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 166 Michigan Ave.

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Your advertisement to 4830
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a rep-
resentative will call on you to dis-
cuss advertising

AUCTIONS
PEMBERTON SALES CO., Auctioneers and Appraisers
Pemberton Square, Boston

Exhibition and Sale by Auction

Monday, Oct. 18 and Following Days
AT 2:30 O'CLOCK IN OUR NEW GALLERY OF

Paintings from Studio of John Lyman Findlay

the well-known artist, consisting of
Scottish Historical and Mountain Scenes, American Rural Life
and Landscapes, Figures, etc.

These paintings are offered for the first time at public sale and are on a par with Mr. Findlay's paintings in the State House at Boston and the Masonic Temple. At the same sale we offer from a storage account the
Entire Contents of a superbly furnished Den including
Oriental Rugs and Hangings, Statuary and Bronzes and
one of the finest Collections of Weapons in America
made by an Aide to General Chaffee during the Boxer Insurrection and the Philippine Campaign. There are Missionary Trainers, Belonging Swords, Archer Outfits, etc., from China. Head Hunter's Shields, Krisses, Bolos, etc., from the Philippines, and a miscellaneous collection from various sources, such as a Match Lock—the first gun ever used—Blunderbuss, Pair of Flint Lock Duelling Pistols, Battle Axes, etc., etc.

We believe this will be one of the most interesting sales ever held in Boston. Catalogues are ready
One Door from
Pemberton Sales Co. SCOLLAY SQUARE

FINANCIAL NEWS

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY

Mercantile Agencies Report Better Conditions for Fall and Winter Trade Prevailing Throughout Country.

COPPER IS WEAKER

According to the mercantile agencies retail business and the jobbing trade are showing a decided improvement with the advent of winter. The expansion in business has had much to do with the higher rates for money.

Bradstreet's State of Trade says:

Improvement is the order of the day in trade, collections and industry. Colder weather, freezing temperatures, light snows or killing frosts, coupled with freer crop movement have helped retail trade and collections at the West and Northwest, while lower temperatures and high prices and free marketing of cotton have helped distribution at the South. Jobbing trade has been coincidentally benefited by reordering to fill broken stocks, and the distributive trade accordingly presents a very favorable appearance.

Copper is weaker, and in some quarters an even lower figure than 13 cents is looked for on Lake copper. Supplies of the metal are heavy here and abroad, production is enormous and the resales made from time to time have an unsettling influence. Consumers are loath to enter the market under the circumstances, preferring to wait for evidence of assured stability in prices.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending Oct. 14, as reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's, aggregate 4,865,819 bushels, against 4,458,027 this week last year.

Business failures for the week ending with Oct. 14 were 222, against 244 in the like week of 1908, 194 in 1907, 170 in 1906 and 178 in 1905.

Dan & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says:

Higher rates for money, while they are an occasion of some hesitation in speculative markets, are nevertheless a natural consequence of the widening industrial and mercantile activity and the movement of the crops. The cold weather, while inflicting further damage to the already reduced cotton crop, is on the other hand, quickening the distribution of fall merchandise. The reports from the iron and steel trade maintain their buoyant character.

Trade in dry goods shows steady gain and the higher prices in the primary markets, fanned by the sustained high costs of raw materials, are now quite freely paid. Curtailment of production in cotton mills amounting to 224 working hours at convenient dates between now and August has been virtually agreed upon. Sales of print cloths at Fall River last week almost equaled production, 60,000 pieces spots and 150,000 futures. Trading in wide cloths continues active and prices are fully on a level with the cotton market. Export trade is limited by the higher prices.

Dress goods are moving better for immediate use and woollens in men's wear have been purchased liberally. Advances in foreign and domestic lines of woollens and worsteds are being announced. Hosiery and underwear are higher and more active.

This footwear market is steadily improving, but the price question continues to retard business and some branches of the trade continue quiet. Staple lines

DENIES SALE OF SALEM LIGHTING

Negotiations for Transfer of Property Are Said to Be in Progress, but Have Not Yet Been Concluded.

SALEM, Mass.—Rumors have been rife during the past two weeks of the sale of the Salem Electric Lighting Company. Some said it was sold to the syndicate of which S. W. Winslow of Beverly shoe machinery fame is connected, and others said it was the Edison Electric Company that had secured control. Treasurer Henry M. Hatchelder states that up to the present time the property has not been sold. Most of the stockholders, who are nearly all Salem people, have pooled their stock in the hands of a few persons so that if any sale is made it shall be at the same price for all.

The stock is worth about \$225 in the market, and it is understood that certain persons are willing to pay \$275 for it. The trustees want \$300 and expect to sell at that figure. The report that the sale had been made to Charles H. Tenney is pronounced incorrect. This company has paid a dividend of 88 per cent for some years, and has also paid one extra dividend of 80 per share this year. It has also invested large amounts in the plant and in the business in various ways including a building for its office purpose. It is admitted that a sale of the stock to one or the other of the seekers for it is practically certain to culminate within a few days.

MARKET OPINIONS

Walker's copper letter in the Boston Commercial says: "Copper is quiet and a trifle easier. Lake is 13 1/2 cents and electrolytic is 13 cents per pound. Some producers are refusing to sell at these prices. Several of the large producers, who for months past have been congratulating themselves that they were all sold out, are now showing a willingness to accumulate a portion of their current output. Their attitude in this respect reflects their confidence in an early improvement in metal prices."

H. L. Horton & Co., New York, say: "We would prefer and expect to see maintained a fair interest charge both for call and time loans more in line with and reflecting the substantial improvement everywhere reported in the general business of the country and in the increased interest in legitimate speculations. The raise in the Bank of England's rate to 4 per cent is not surprising and we think has been well discounted here."

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston, say: "This period of backing and filling will probably continue during the balance of the year, and during this time very likely many leading stocks will show considerable declines, but, in a broad view, such as we try to take in this letter, we do not believe the advance has reached its climax by probably 20 per cent."

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston, say: "We believe that this is a splendid market to watch, to be in, to study and act in. It is a broad, constantly changing, wide swinging affair and we think it will continue so practically through the year. Still, as time approaches for the reassembling of Congress there may be some doubt in view of possibilities of disturbing legislation."

of heavy goods for men's wear receive the chief amount of attention at present, but there is a better demand this week for men's medium and fine grades. Shipments from Boston the current week are larger—80,188 cases, comparing with 83,804 the previous week. Pronounced strength continues to rule in all kinds of hides, and further advances are being assured in both foreign and domestic stock.

AUTOMOBILES
FOR SALE
ONE 25 H. P. SHAFT DRIVE FIAT RUNABOUT, FULL EQUIPMENT.
ONE 60 H. P. 7-PASSENGER, 6-CYLINDER STEVENS-DURYEA.

FIAT AUTO CO.
383 BOYLSTON ST.

PEERLESS AND PIERCE
TOURING CARS
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MRS. TAFT LEAVES BEVERLY CAPITAL

Accompanied by Her Sister, Mrs. More, the President's Wife is Due to Arrive in Washington This Morning.

BEVERLY After a stay at Beverly which dated from July 3, Mrs. William H. Taft bade farewell to Beverly Friday afternoon and left for Washington on the private car Commonwealth attached to train 96 which left the Montserrat station at 5:33 p. m., for Boston.

With Mrs. Taft were her sister, Mrs. Louis T. More of Cincinnati, and her young son, John Heron More, and Dr. Matthew DeLaney. Mrs. Taft carried with her a box of flowers and wore a traveling dress of dark blue with a large hat trimmed with green. Mrs. More was also in dark blue and wore a black hat simply trimmed with ostrich plumes.

Three maids accompanied the party to Washington and John E. Washer, who has been in charge of the secret service force here, went over to Washington with the party. There was but a small gathering at the depot.

TO THE PERSON WITH
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The Monitor's Classified Advertising Department offers an excellent opportunity. It is a clearing house where buyers and sellers supply their needs by making known what is wanted.

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Henry F. Miller, Ivers & Pond, Hallett & Davis, Kneib & Bach, Stieff, Chickering, Yose and Sons. Fine upright Pianos, from \$100 to \$150, easy terms of payment, or cash. Pianos to rent.
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CELLOS AND VIOLINS, new and old; artistic repairing; correspondence solicited.
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BOARD BY THE WEEK, \$4.50.
TRY OUR TWENTY-FIVE CENT LUNCH HOME COOKING.

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12 1/2% discount meal ticket \$3.50; entering a specialty.

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TODAY FINE MEDIUM WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR AT \$1.00 A GARMENT.

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ROOBY or Brongham Sligh, fine condition; unique history; photo and description furnished. FRED A. EASTMAN, W. Concord, N. H.

APPRAISE BANDMASTER'S ESTATE
The estate of J. Thomas Baldwin, the bandmaster, has been appraised at \$327,123, according to a report filed at the probate office. Of this amount \$202,893 is in personal property and \$124,230 realty.

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Manufacturers of

Office, House and Bank Safes

Catalogue and Prices Upon Application

ROOM AND BOARD

ROXBURY, Elm Hill District—Two boarders wanted, with private family; ladies preferred; good table; telephone; attractive home; price \$10.00 per week each; references. Address F. 7, Monitor Office.

BEAUTIFUL furnished room for gentleman or business lady; private residence, 1217 Bergen St., near New York Ave., Brooklyn; telephone 2037 R. Bedford.

ATLANTIC, MASS.—Room to let near station; thirteen minutes ride from So. Station; hot water, heat and gas; good board nearby. B. 401, Monitor Office.

TOP FLOOR of three rooms, unfurnished; all conveniences; private residence, 1217 Bergen St., near New York Ave., Brooklyn. Telephone 2037 R. Bedford.

NEW YORK, 30 West 97—Exceptionally large front room for couple; complete board optional; near subway; reduced private house. ROY.

2 ST. BOTOLPH ST.—Nicely furnished, sunny rooms in corner house; fireplace, bath, large closets; breakfasts exchanged. BEACON BLVD.—Rooms, fur. or unfur.; near steam and electric; breakfasts optional; cafe nearby. D. 403, Monitor Office.

YOUNG COUPLE have steam heated room to let in Roxbury; all home comforts; \$2.50. Address A. 28, Monitor Office.

PLEASANT, sunny front room, private family; reasonable; light housekeeping privileges. Address Y. 22, Monitor Office.

BACK BAY, 190 St. Botolph St.—House thoroughly renovated; rooms newly furnished; choice of 6 rooms; con. h. w.; tel.

BACK BAY, 45 St. Botolph St.—Beautifully fur. rooms in a newly furnished and strictly first-class house; con. h. w.; tel.

BACK BAY, 162 St. Botolph St.—Newly fur. house; choice of 5 side and sq. rooms; open plumbing; con. h. w.; 2 baths; tel.

BACK BAY, 14 Cumberland St.—New and elegantly fur. house; 2 large front parlors; con. h. w.; open plumbing; tel.

160 ST. BOTOLPH ST.—Desirable rooms; running water in each room. Terms reasonable. Telephone B. R. 1474-1.

31ST ST., 30 EAST, New York—Rooms, single or double, complete; optional; summer rates. MRS. D. E. TITTHILL.

BEAUTIFUL suite, suitable three; meals optional; references exchanged. PETERS, 35 W. 96th St., New York.

CHICAGO—Fine large outside room, nicely furnished, overlooking park; South Side. JOHNSON, 2641 Calumet Ave.

CAMBRIDGE—To rent, furnished, large, sunny alcove room, second floor front; telephone. 180 Mass. Ave.

24 WEST NEWTON ST.—One back sq. room, newly furnished; second floor, hot water heat; telephone.

LARGE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; rent, terms reasonable. 163 East 26th St., New York.

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DESIRABLE room in pleasant home; 2nd floor. Reservoir cars. Telephone 1967-4 Brookline.

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STUDENT desires care of furnace, part payment for board and room; references and earnings. Address X 27, Monitor Office.

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PRIVATE and class instruction in the cultivation of the speaking voice; delivery, articulation, preparation for public speaking. **SUSAN BONA**, 250 Fifth Ave., New York.

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MISS LAMONT reads to persons in homes, and tutors in English. 96 Galamboro St., Tel. Back Bay 3758-3.

REFINED young woman would like appointments reading by the hour. Address R. 501, Monitor Office.

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L. LEMON, Proprietor.
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SAFES

THE MOSLER SAFE CO.
51 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON
Manufacturers of

Office, House and Bank Safes

Catalogue and Prices Upon Application

Further Gains Made in New York Stocks, Closing Strong

THE INDUSTRIALS RATHER ACTIVE IN NEW YORK MARKET

American Cotton Oil and Central Leather Are Conspicuous, Showing Good Advances During Session.

AMALGAMATED IS UP

Some of the industrials hitherto inactive came into prominence during today's short session of the New York stock market. American Cotton Oil opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ and jumped 3 points during the first hour. Central Leather opened at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ and was selling above 49. American Sugar opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 132 and sold down to 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first hour, a decline of $\frac{3}{4}$ points from yesterday's high. Amalgamated Copper strong. It opened $\frac{1}{2}$ at 81 $\frac{1}{2}$. It advanced to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the session. Smelting rose from 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 99, receding fractionally at the close.

The absence of news of any kind was taken as good news by the bull party and the shorts were made to cover with a rush. There was a good deal of talk about money rates, but a report from London that a reaction in the Bank of England discount rate was expected was taken as an indication that the present rates in New York would not remain as high as they are for any length of time.

Steel was active as usual and moved in an irregular way. London was a large seller of both Steel and Union Pacific. Steel opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ and after moving up to 43 dropped back under the opening figure. It recovered a small fraction later. Louisville & Nashville was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ and before the end of the first hour was selling above 155. The Rock Island issues were active. The common opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ and later regained the loss and advanced a small fraction. The preferred opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ and continued to improve. Reading was heavy but the stock moved within a rather narrow range. Atlantic Coast Line was conspicuous. It opened unchanged at 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ and gained about 2 points during the early sales.

The Boston market was rather heavy. Isle Royale was somewhat active. It opened unchanged at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, declined a point and then recovered a good fraction. Atlantic opened unchanged at 12 and improved fractionally. Calumet & Arizona was off fractionally around 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, recovering later. Changes for the rest of the local list were mainly fractional. Toward the close the market grew stronger, influenced by New York.

SEEKING TO SAVE WATER OF STATE

NEW YORK—Governor Fort of New Jersey has declared himself an ally of the cities of Newark and Jersey City in the fight these municipalities have begun, through their mayors and boards of works, to prevent the Hudson County Water Company from carrying out its contract to supply Staten Island with water from New Jersey.

The company is seeking to make good its contract with the borough of Richmond by taking subterranean water from driven wells at Belleville in Essex county. The company has secured certain rights in land immediately south of property owned by Newark on which that city owns more than 80 wells.

DIVIDENDS

The Seigel Stores Corporation, New York, has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

The Cuyahoga Telephone Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 15.

The West Pennsylvania Street Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, payable Nov. 1.

The Pittsburg Malleable Iron Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 15.

The Canton Company of Baltimore has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 a share and an extra dividend of 50 cents a share. The capital stock, which at one time was \$5,000,000, has been reduced by purchases and retirement of shares to \$2,249,200.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS. Money between banks is quoted at 3 per cent. New York funds sold at 3 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

Exchanges and balances for today and the week compare with the totals for the corresponding periods of 1908 as follows:

	1909.	1908.
Exchanges	\$39,336,945	\$27,106,000
Exchanges	2,820,722	1,400,016

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$48,284.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Amalgamated	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Beet Sugar	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car & Found	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Locomotive	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt & Re	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt & Re pf	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am St Fm New	61	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar	132	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Tel & Tel	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalaya	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalaya pf	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn Rap Tr	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches & Ohio	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chl & Alton	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Fuel & Iron	45	45	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
Con Gas	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
Del & Hudson	188	188	187 $\frac{1}{2}$	187 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den & Rio Grande	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	164	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	164	164 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gr Nor Pac	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	152	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	152
Gr Nor Ore	83	83	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met pf	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City So	45	45	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
Kansas & Texas	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis & Nash	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	153	154
Missouri Pacific	69	69	69	69
National Lead	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
N R of M 2d pref	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
N Y Central	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	135
Nor & Western	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern Pacific	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pac T & T	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$
People's Gas	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed Steel Car	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Steel	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47
Rock Island	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
Southern Railway	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31
St Paul	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	161
Texas Pacific	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third Ave	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twin City Rap Tr	109	109	109	109
Union Pacific	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	204 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific pf	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Rubber	48	48	48	48
U S Rubber pf	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel pf	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westinghouse	86	86	86	86
Wisconsin Central	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am T & T	116	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116
Baltimore & Ohio	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den & Rio Grande	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s new	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Penn cv 1915	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	117	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117
U S Steel 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wisconsin Central 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
3s registered	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
4s registered	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Panna 2s	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
Panna 3s	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
List Col. 3-6s	107	

ST. PAUL MAY GO TO WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is negotiating for property upon which to erect terminals here. It has been known for some time that this line was desirous of getting into Winnipeg, but it was supposed it would use the line of one of the existing roads.

The site the company is reported to be negotiating for is Happy Land, a local amusement park. Happy Land comprises 30 acres, and the price asked for the property is \$400,000. An offer of \$350,000 has already been made for it through a trust company, and from a reliable source it is learned the offer was made by the St. Paul. What plans the company has for entering the province cannot be learned.

MORE TIN MILLS IN OPERATION

PITTSBURG—Another hot mill has been put in operation at the Shenango plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at New Castle, making 19 now operating at the plant out of 30. This makes 37 hot mills operating out of the 48 in the two New Castle plants, where a strike is still in progress.

At the plant of the company at Chester, W. Va., the company is now operating 18 pots in the tin plants. Fifteen strikers, it is stated by officials of the company, have resumed work there.

CEASES CHARGING TWO FARES.

NEW YORK—The public service commission has been informed that the West Chester Electric Railway Company will cease charging two fares within the city limits.

MURDOCK CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Organized under the New York State Banking law, issues prepaid and installment certificates. Write for booklet.

CLIFFORD B. HARMON, President, 215 Madison Ave., New York.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Adventure	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arizona Commercial	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atlantic	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butte Coalition	25	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	26
Calumet & Arizona	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
Copper Range	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
Daily-West	8	8	8	8
Franklin	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Gage-Canaan	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
La Salle	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mass	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexico Con	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nagada Con	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Butte	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	60
Old Dominion	52	52	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	52
Oscoda	151	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parrot	31	31	31	31
Shannon	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Superior Copper	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tamamack	67	67	67	67
Trinity	11	11	11	11
Utah Consolidated	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah Copper Co	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winona	7	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
Wyandot	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

RAILROADS.

	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122
Atchafalaya	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122
Boston Elevated	131	131	131	131
Boston & Maine	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boston-Providence	299	299	299	299
Old Colony	200	200	200	200
Union Pacific	215	215	215	215
Vermont & Mass	172	172	172	172

TELEPHONES.

Cumbersome Tel.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
.....	2	2	2	2

An Important Announcement
Will Be Made on This Page
One Week From Today, i. e.,
Saturday, October the Twenty-third .